The 2014 Annual Report on Wisconsin Homeland Security

-The Final Report of the WI Homeland Security Council [Included]-

Wisconsin Homeland Security Council

*HSC Membership as of October 30th, 2014

Governor Scott Walker
State of Wisconsin

Maj. Gen. Donald P. Dunbar
Wisconsin Homeland Security Advisor
Wisconsin Adjutant General

David Cagigal
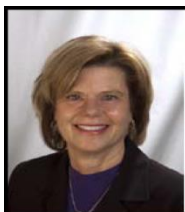Department of Administration – Division of Enterprise Technology

Supt. Stephen Fitzgerald
Department of Transportation – Wisconsin State Patrol

Dr. Henry Anderson
Department of Health Services – Division of Public Health

Chief Steven Riffel
Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association

Susan Buroker
Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection

Chief Brad Liggett
Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Association

Brian Satula
Department of Military Affairs – Wisconsin Emergency Management

David Woodbury
Department of Natural Resources

Dave Matthews
Department of Justice – Division of Criminal Investigation

Sheriff David Mahoney
Badger State Sheriffs Association

Edward F. Wall
Department of Corrections

Chief David Erwin
Department of Administration – Division of Capitol Police

Phil Montgomery
Public Service Commission

Bruce Slagoski
American Public Works Association – Wisconsin Chapter

Chief Edward Flynn
Chief of Police
Milwaukee P. D.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

December 1, 2014

Dear Governor Walker,

The Wisconsin Homeland Security Council is pleased to present the 2014 Annual Report on Wisconsin Homeland Security as well as the Final Report on the Council as required under Section 14.019 of the Wisconsin Statutes. In the last twelve months, the State of Wisconsin has faced a variety of hazards. These challenges have been addressed in a professional, proactive, and positive manner by Wisconsin's public safety and first responder community. This Report highlights the coordinated and collaborative efforts occurring across state government with local, tribal, and federal partners to prepare for and respond to all hazards in Wisconsin.
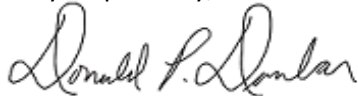
The Report summarizes new and ongoing efforts of the Council, state agencies, federal, tribal, and local partners as well as members of the public and private sectors to improve homeland security, public health, and emergency management within Wisconsin. Some examples include the advance preparation for potential Wisconsin outbreaks of the MERS-CoV and Ebola viruses, practical measures on the extreme cold during the winter of 2013/14 and the associated propane shortage, and the emphasis on cyber security awareness training for all state employees. Further, the Report provides an overview of the state and federal homeland security funding process.

Lastly, this Report informs on progress being made on the objectives outlined in the 2012-2015 Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy. Some objectives are already complete; many continue to be implemented or are continuously improving. The State of Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy will be revised and updated this year, outlining the direction for our prevention, protection, response, and recovery efforts over the next four years (2015-2019).

As we conclude 2014 and begin 2015, the Council will be focusing on cyber security efforts and initiatives. This was kicked off with the 2014 Cyber Security Summit held on October 8th at Marquette University. The Council will also be advocating for a "cyber hygiene" approach to cyber security. This embraces five simple words to protect against cyber-attacks at work or at home: Count, Configure, Control, Patch, and Repeat.

Thank you for the opportunity to serve as the Homeland Security Advisor.

Very respectfully,

Donald P. Dunbar
Maj Gen, Wisconsin National Guard
Wisconsin Homeland Security Advisor

ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

A

AAR – After Action Report
ACAMS – Automated Critical Asset Management System
AHIMT – All-Hazard Incident Management Team
ALERT – Aligned Law Enforcement Response Team
ANG – Air National Guard
APHIS – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
APWA-WI – American Public Works Association Wisconsin
ARNG – Army National Guard
ARC – American Red Cross
ARES – Amateur Radio Emergency Service
ASPR – Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response
ASU – Air Support Unit
ATF – Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives

B

BEOH – Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health
BIA – Business Impact Analysis
BIU – Border Intelligence Unit
BPA – Business Process Analysis
BPSC – Bureau of Public Security and Communications
BSSA – Badger State Sheriff's Association

C

CBRNE – Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosive
CDC – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEASE – Cannabis Enforcement and Suppression Effort
CERFP – Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosive Enhanced Response Force Package
CHPT – Chemical Hazard Preparedness Training
CI/KR – Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources
CIMC – Critical Incident Management Course
CIO – Chief Information Officer
CND-T – Cyber Network Defense Team
COC – Critical Operational Capability
COG – Continuity of Government

COMU – Communications Unit
COOP – Continuity of Operations
COP – Common Operating Picture
COTS – Commercial Off-The-Shelf
CPG – Comprehensive Preparedness Guide
CRE – Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae
CRE – CBRN Response Enterprise
CRI – Cities Readiness Initiative
CRWG – Comprehensive Response Working Group
CST – Civil Support Team
CUSEC – Central United States Earthquake Consortium
CWG – Cyber Working Group

D

DATCP – Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection
DCF – Department of Children and Families
DET – Division of Enterprise Technology
DHE – Domestic Highway Enforcement
DHS – Department of Health Services
DMA – Department of Military Affairs
DMAT – Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DNR – Department of Natural Resources
DOA – Department of Administration
DOC – Department of Corrections
DoD – Department of Defense
DOJ- Department of Justice
DOJ-DCI – Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation
DOMOPS – Domestic Operations
DOT – Department of Transportation
DPH – Division of Public Health
DTSD – Division of Transportation System Development
DWD – Department of Workforce Development

E

EDIs – Extended Duration Incidents

EHHW – Environmental Hazard Health Workshops
ELP – Equipment Loan Program
ELR – Electronic Laboratory Reporting
EMAC – Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMI – Emergency Management Institute
EMS – Emergency Medical Services
EOC – Emergency Operations Center
EOD – Explosive Ordinance Disposal
EPS –Emergency Police Services
ESAR VHP – Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals
ESF – Emergency Support Function
ETO – Emergency Transportation Operations
EV-D68 – Entroenterovirus D68
EXVAL – External Evaluation

F
FAST – Functional Assessment Service Teams
FCPP – Fusion Center Performance Program
FBI – Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency
FLIR – Forward Looking Infrared
FLO – Fusion Liaison Officer
FSE – Full Scale Exercise
FSIS – Food Safety and Inspection Service

G
GIO – Geographic Information Officer
GIS – Geographic Information Systems

H
HAB – Hostile Action Based
HAN – Health Alert Network
HCCs – Healthcare Coalitions
HCI – Highway Criminal Interdiction
HIDTA – High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
HRF's – Homeland Response Forces

HSC – Homeland Security Council
HSEEP – Homeland Security Exercise Evolution Program
HSGP – Homeland Security Grant Program
HSIN – Homeland Security Information Network
HVA – Hazard Vulnerability Assessment
HVAC – Heating, Venting, and Cooling

I
IAP – Incident Action Plans
IAFC – International Association of Fire Chiefs
IBCT – Infantry Brigade Combat Team
IC – Incident Commander
ICAC – Internet Crimes against Children Task Force
ICS – Incident Command Structure
ICTs – Information and Communication Technologies
IED – Improvised Explosive Device
IFERN – Interagency Fire Emergency Radio Network
ILT – Incident Location Tool
IMTs – Incident Management Teams
IRT – Innovative Readiness Training
IST – Infrastructure Surveys
ISWG – Information Sharing Working Group
IT – Information Technology
IT/DR – IT Disaster Recovery
ITSCM – Information Technology Service Continuity Management

J
JHAT – Joint Healthcare Assistance Team
JIS – Joint Information System
JISCC – Joint Incident Site Communications Capability
JOC – Joint Operations Center
JSOOC – Joint Systems Operations Oversight Committee

L
LEDR – Law Enforcement Death Response Team
LEO – Law Enforcement Online
L-IMT – Local Incident Management Teams

LPHD – Local Public Health Departments
LRN – Laboratory Response Network
LTE – Limited Term Employee
LTIMT – Local/ Tribal Incident Management Team

M

MABAS – Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
MACH – Mobile Architecture for Communications Handling
MCCs – Medical Coordinating Centers
MERS-CoV- Middle East Respiratory Syndrome and Corona Virus
MMCF- Mobile Medical Care Facility
MMRS – Metropolitan Medical Response System
MNJAC – Minnesota Joint Analysis Center
MRC – Medical Reserve Corps
MS-ISAC – Multistate Information Sharing and Analysis Center
MSP – Multi-State Partnership
MSU – Mobile Support Unit

N

NCCIC – National Cyber Security and Communications Integration Center
NCSC – National Cyber Security Center
NDAA – National Defense Authorization Act
N-DEx – Law Enforcement National Data Exchange
NEMAC – Northern Emergency Management Assistance Compact
NERC – North American Electric Reliability Corporation
NFA – National Fire Academy
NGRF – National Guard Reaction Force
NIBIN – National Integrated Ballistic Information Network
NIMS – National Incident Management System
NIPP – National Infrastructure Protection Plan
NLE – National Level Exercise
NMSZ – New Madrid Seismic Zone
NOAA – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association
NPG – National Preparedness Goal
NPHI – National Health Security Preparedness Index
NRF – National Response Framework
NSI – Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative

NVS – National Veterinary Stockpile
NYSIC – New York State Intelligence Center

O

ODP – Office of Domestic Preparedness
OPA – Office of Public Affairs

P

PBNP – Point Beach Nuclear Plant
PCMS – Portable Changeable Message Signs
PERS – Preparedness and Emergency Response Section
PHEP – Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program
POD – Points of Dispensing
PPD – Presidential Policy Directive
PPE – Personal Protective Equipment
P-RAP – Post-Residential Action Plan
PSA – Protective Security Advisor
PSAP – Public Safety Answering Point
PSC – Public Service Commission

R

RACES – Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service
RCM – Regional Communication Manager
RDO – Regional Duty Officer
REACT Center – Regional Emergency All-Climate Training Center
READY – Responding to Emergency and Disasters with Youth
REP – Radiological Emergency Preparedness
RICs – Regional Interoperability Coordinators
RIMC – Regional Incident Management Coordinators
RSS – Receive, Stage, and Store
RTI – Regional Training Institute

S

SAA – State Administrative Agency
SAC – Special Agent in Charge
SAGIC – State Agency Geographic Information Coordination Team

SAR – Suspicious Activity Report
SCIP – Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan
SEAT – Standardization Evaluation and Assistance Team
SEOC – State Emergency Operations Center
SETA - Special Event Threat Assessment
SHSP – State Homeland Security Program
SLTT – State, Local, Tribal, Territorial
SIMCOM - State Interoperable Mobile Communications
SME – Subject Matter Expert
SMS – Secure Milk Supply
SNS – Strategic National Stockpile
SOS – Surveillance and Outbreak Support
STAC – Southeastern Wisconsin Terrorism Alert Center
STEM – Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics
STEP – Student Tools for Emergency Planning
STOC – Statewide Traffic Operations Center
SVT – SAR Vetting Tool
SWAT – Strategic Weapons and Tactics

T

TEEX – Texas Engineering Extension Service
THIRA – Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
TLO – Threat Liaison Officer
TPE – Training Proficiency Evaluation
TRACS – Traffic and Criminal Software
TRU – Technical Reconstruction Unit
TSA – Transportation Security Administration
TTX – Tabletop Exercise

U

UASI – Urban Area Security Initiative
URSOI – Unified Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration
USAO – United States Attorney's Office
USCC – United States Cyber Command
USCG – United States Coast Guard
USDA – United States Department of Agriculture
USDHS – United States Department of Homeland Security

USEPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency
USGS – United States Geological Survey
USMS – United States Marshals Service

V

VBEOC – Virtual Business Emergency Operations Center
VCC – Virtual Command Center
VOAD – Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters

W

WAD – Wisconsin Association for the Deaf
WARN – Wisconsin Agro-Security Resource Network
WCAN – Wisconsin Crime Alert Network
WCLN – Wisconsin Clinical Laboratory Network
WCPA – Wisconsin Chiefs' of Police Association
WDMRT – Wisconsin Disaster Medical Response Team
WEA – Wireless Emergency Alerts
WEAVR – Wisconsin Emergency Assistance Volunteer Registry
WEDSS – Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System
WEM – Wisconsin Emergency Management
WEMA – Wisconsin Emergency Management Association
WERP – Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan
WERR – Wisconsin Emergency Resource Registry
WEST – Wisconsin Emergency Support Team
WeVolunteer Initiative – Wisconsin Emergency Volunteer Initiative
WDC – Wisconsin Disaster Credentialing
WHEPP – Wisconsin Hospital Emergency Preparedness Program
WHIE – Wisconsin Health Information Exchange
WICAMS – Wisconsin Credentialing Asset Management System
WIGICC – Wisconsin Geographic Information Coordination Council
WIHMRS – Wisconsin Hazardous Materials Response System
WIJIS – Wisconsin Justice Information Sharing
WING – Wisconsin National Guard
WISCOM – Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communications
WisHELPer – Wisconsin Highway Emergency Liaison Personnel
WiTEMA – Wisconsin Tribal Emergency Management Alliance
WI-TF1 – Wisconsin Task Force 1

WMD – Weapons of Mass Destruction
WPLF – Wisconsin Police Leadership Foundation
WSFCA – Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs' Association
WSIC – Wisconsin Statewide Information Center
WSLH – Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene

WSP – Wisconsin State Patrol
WSSA – Wisconsin Sector-Specific Agencies
WVDL – Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Lab
WVMA – Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association

PURPOSE AND HISTORY OF THE WISCONSIN HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL

The purpose of this Annual Report is to advise and educate the public on the activities, objectives, and achievements of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council (HSC).

Wisconsin's HSC was initially created by Executive Order #7 on March 18, 2003 to address the State's ability to prepare for and respond to threats to Wisconsin's homeland security. The initial Council was set at seven members to include the Wisconsin Homeland Security Advisor, Department of Transportation – Division of Wisconsin State Patrol, Department of Health Services – Division of Public Health, Department of Military Affairs – Wisconsin Emergency Management, Department of Justice – Division of Criminal Investigations, Department of Administration – Capitol Police, and the Office of Justice Assistance.

On March 14, 2006, Executive Order #143 expanded the HSC members from seven to nine, adding the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection.

On September 16, 2008, Executive Order #268 expanded the HSC membership from nine to thirteen, adding the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association, Badger State Sheriffs' Association, Wisconsin Fire Chiefs' Association, and the Department of Administration – Division of Enterprise Technology.

Wisconsin's Homeland Security Advisor and the 15 member Council are responsible for advising the Governor, coordinating state and local prevention and response efforts, and producing periodic reports on the state of homeland security in Wisconsin. The Council works with local, state, federal, and tribal agencies, non-governmental organizations, and private industry to improve citizen and community preparedness. The Governor is responsible for appointing Council members who serve at the pleasure of the Governor. Additionally, a member of the Governor's staff is invited to attend and participate at each meeting.

On April 26, 2013, Executive Order #99 again increased the HSC membership by adding the Department of Corrections, the Public Service Commission, and the American Public Works Association – Wisconsin Chapter. However, the 2013-2015 biannual budget eliminated the Office of Justice Assistance from state government. The priorities, goals, objectives, and working groups assigned to the Office of Justice Assistance were reassigned to other HSC member agencies.
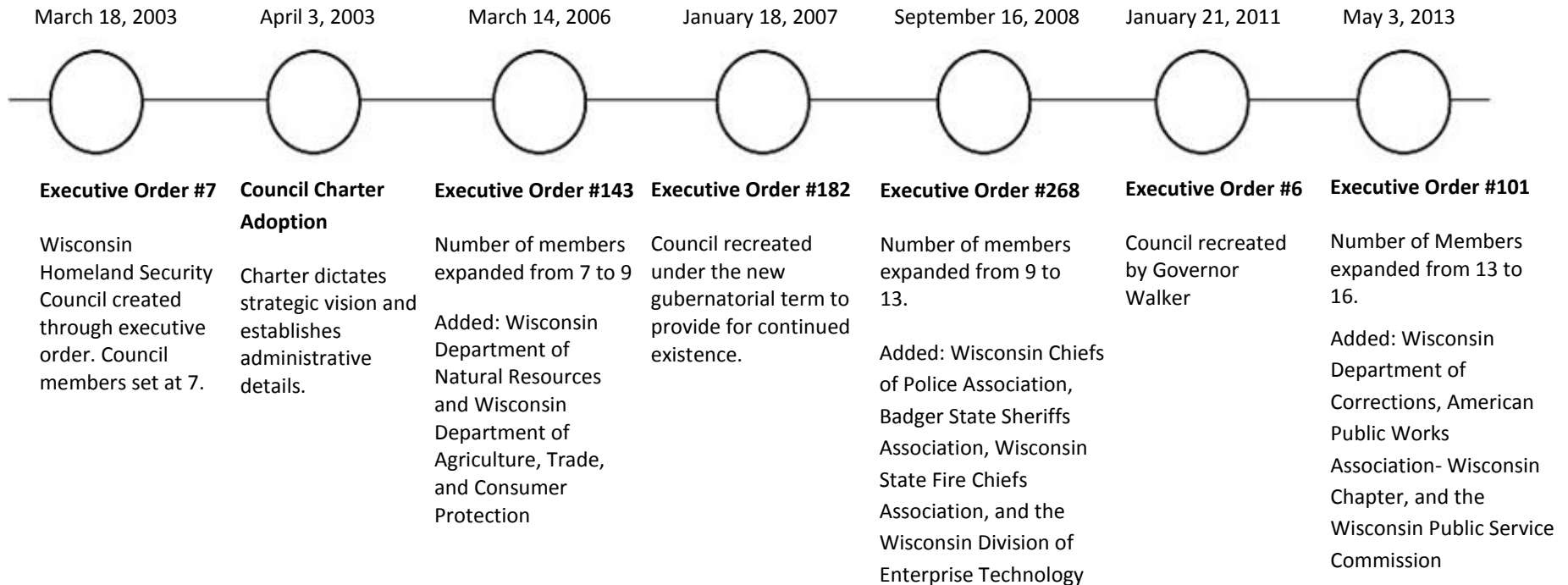
Every non-statutory committee or council created by executive order of the Governor expires at the end of each gubernatorial term of office unless the new Governor, by executive order, provides for its continued existence. Thus, the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council

was re-created by Governor Jim Doyle by Executive Order #182 in January, 2007 and again by Governor Scott Walker's Executive Order #6 in January, 2011. New members have been appointed to fill vacancies; however, the structure remains the same. Currently, the Council will expire at the end of the current Governor's term on January 5th, 2015.

Representatives from other agencies and organizations regularly attend Council meetings. Attendees have included representatives from the Wisconsin National Guard, United States Coast Guard (USCG), United States Department of Homeland Security (USDHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Transportation Security Administration (TSA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Southeastern Wisconsin Terrorism Alert Center (STAC), United States Attorney's Office (USAO), United States Marshals Service (USMS), and United States Geological Survey (USGS), among others.

HISTORICAL COMPOSITON OF THE COUNCIL

March 18, 2003	April 3, 2003	March 14, 2006	January 18, 2007	September 16, 2008	January 21, 2011	May 3, 2013
Executive Order #7	**Council Charter Adoption**	**Executive Order #143**	**Executive Order #182**	**Executive Order #268**	**Executive Order #6**	**Executive Order #101**
Wisconsin Homeland Security Council created through executive order. Council members set at 7.	Charter dictates strategic vision and establishes administrative details.	Number of members expanded from 7 to 9 Added: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection	Council recreated under the new gubernatorial term to provide for continued existence.	Number of members expanded from 9 to 13. Added: Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association, Badger State Sheriffs Association, Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Association, and the Wisconsin Division of Enterprise Technology	Council recreated by Governor Walker	Number of Members expanded from 13 to 16. Added: Wisconsin Department of Corrections, American Public Works Association- Wisconsin Chapter, and the Wisconsin Public Service Commission

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Throughout 2014, the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council has continued planning, training for, and responding to emergency situations throughout the State of Wisconsin. The Council has continued to meet monthly to facilitate synergy among the members and to best stay connected on its core goals and priorities. Many training exercises and planning meetings have taken place, both in-state and nationally, allowing for greater preparedness, communication, and cross-leveling of knowledge and information.

The Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs- Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) along with the Wisconsin National Guard (WING) continue to lead the state in training and response efforts to emergency situations statewide. Council member agencies have also participated in and conducted many invaluable training exercises over the past year allowing for a higher level of preparedness and expertise. The exercises include NERC Grid Exercise II, SIMCOM, CUSEC CAPSTONE 14, Prairie Island Nuclear Power Plant, Cyber Guard, Patriot Exercise 2014, and Vigilant Guard-Alaska 2014. These exercises allow for multiple partner agencies to train and operate collaboratively while learning how to best react to a multitude of emergency situations, both natural and manmade. The importance of interoperability of agencies is paramount in successful response and mitigation. The continued joint training and planning efforts of agencies within Wisconsin and nationwide is vital to maintain the high level of readiness we must possess as a state and a nation in order to avoid, respond to, and recover from potential threats and disasters that can take place.

In 2014, the Council adopted the formation of the Comprehensive Response Working Group (CRWG) to develop a mobilization plan that supports the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan and aligns with the National Preparedness Goal. The CRWG is an incorporation of the long-standing Inter-Agency Working Group, the National Incident Management (NIMS) Advisory Group, and the Catastrophic Planning and Preparedness Working Group into a dynamic new working group with a focus on comprehensive response.

Last year, Wisconsin did not experience numerous tornadoes, severe storms, and widespread flooding as in the past several years. However, extreme cold weather for extended periods was experienced throughout the state this past winter. Many electric and heating fuel providers experienced spikes in demand and fuel shortages during these stretches of below freezing temperatures. Extra measures were taken by state and county agencies as well as utility providers to ensure no interruption of services took place and the heating needs of vulnerable populations were adequately met. Many municipalities were also affected by the severe cold with broken water pipes due to frost at extreme depths.

Finally, cyber security continues to remain a forefront of concern and discussion of the Council. Along with the increasing connectivity and dependence on digital automation, in both the public and private sectors, come increased threats to the security and defense of these critical networks. The potential for catastrophic implications, should the safety or integrity of these infrastructures become compromised, continues to necessitate that cyber security be of top priority. It is vital that every level, from end-user to administrator, remain vigilant and cognizant of not only the potential threats but also the measures that can help ensure the safety of network infrastructure and the information that lies within. By implementing and practicing the follow facets of cyber hygiene, the opportunities for compromised security or level of damage will be reduced:

- **Count**- Know what's connected to and running on your network
- **Configure**- Implement key security settings to help protect your system
- **Control**- Limit and manage those who have administrative privileges to change, bypass or override your security settings
- **Patch**- Regularly update all applications, software, and operating systems
- **Repeat**- Regularize the top priorities to form a solid foundation of cyber security for your organization

WISCONSIN PREPAREDNESS GRANT AWARDS FUNDING

Homeland security funding levels to states and local municipalities are determined by the United States Congress. In FY2014, Congress allocated Preparedness Grant Awards for seven programs. Preparedness funding, in support of the National Preparedness Goal (NPG), goes to states, urban areas, tribal and territorial governments, non-profit agencies, and the private sector in order to strengthen our nation's ability to prevent, protect, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.

Program	FY2013 Allocation	FY2014 Allocation	Purpose
Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP)			**Provides funds to build capabilities at state and local levels and to implement the goals and objectives included in state homeland security strategies and initiatives in the state preparedness report**.
State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSP)	$ 3,459,364	$3,978,000	
Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI)	Not eligible	Not eligible	
Operation Stonegarden (OPSG)	$0	$0	
Emergency Management Performance Grants Program	$6,084,183	$6,392,302	**Assists state and local governments in enhancing and sustaining all-hazards emergency management capabilities.**

In FY2014, the Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) was comprised of three interconnected grant programs: the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP), Operation Stonegarden (OPSG), and the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI). Wisconsin does not receive funding for OPSG and is no longer eligible to receive UASI funding for the Milwaukee area. As the State Administrative Agency (SAA), DMA/WEM administers the HSGP.

FEMA provides additional grants for Homeland Security related projects that are specific to a discipline. However, those are granted directly to local agencies and are not administered through the SAA. These grant programs include:

- Tribal HSGP
- Port Security Grant Program
- Transit Security Grant Program
- Intercity Passenger Rail Program

Homeland Security Preparedness Grant Program funding will assist Wisconsin in meeting Presidential Policy Directive – 8 (PPD-8). This directive was established in March, 2011 by President Obama and focuses on strengthening the security and resilience of the United States through systematic preparation for the threats that pose the greatest risk to the security of the nation, including acts of terrorism, cyber-attacks, pandemics, and catastrophic natural disasters.

FUNDING STRATEGIES FOR THE HOMELAND SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM

Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) developed the Wisconsin Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) investment budget for federal fiscal year 2014. The grant program, funded through FEMA, helps to protect Wisconsin's communities by building the capacity to prevent, respond to, and recover from a catastrophic incident. DMA is the State Administrative Agency for HSGP. Since the program began, Wisconsin has received more than $208 million to local governments, state agencies, and tribes in Wisconsin.

WEM works directly with a broad spectrum of emergency response agencies at all levels of government to invest in improving Wisconsin's preparedness through planning, training, exercising, and the acquiring of specialized equipment. The program focuses on a number of priorities that include building interoperable communications, improving information sharing, developing regional emergency response, and increasing community preparedness. WEM participates in a number of committees, councils, and working groups, and regularly reaches out to the public safety community to seek input on the use of grant funds. This collaborative, user-driven approach has produced exceptionally strong federal applications that tie directly to the State Homeland Security Strategy.

Wisconsin's investments support the 2012-2015 State of Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy, which was updated by the Council and approved by Governor Scott Walker. The strategy, available for download at http://homelandsecurity.wi.gov, serves as the guide for homeland security funding. In addition to supporting the statewide strategy, the investment budget is also designed to meet key federal grant requirements, such as the allocation of at least twenty-five percent to law enforcement activities and a pass-through of eighty percent to local governments. The local pass-through requirement is met by a combination of direct grants and agreements between state and local agencies.

> **Investment:** The targeted use of FY2014 HSGP funding, at the operational level, is towards the achievement of one or more initiatives that supports the development of National Priorities and Target Capabilities.
>
> **Investment Justification:** The FY2014 HSGP grant application is used by states, territories, and urban areas to request HSGP funding. The investment justification is composed of up to 15 investments (including multi-applicant investments). The collective investments within an investment justification should demonstrate an applicant's ability to meet strategic goals and objectives aligned to the National Priorities and Target Capabilities.

In FY2014, Wisconsin received a total of $3,978,000 in State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) grant funding. The projects funded in these investment justifications were reviewed and prioritized by the Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee on April 30, 2014. The Committee's recommendations were used by WEM to develop the FY2014 federal grant request in light of the severe funding reductions, as follows:

- Prioritize existing projects ahead of new projects.
- Provide funding to allow projects that lost dedicated federal funding to operate at a base level: UASI coordinator, Community Preparedness Coordinator, and the Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC).
- Allocate at least $994,500 (25%) for law enforcement activities.
- Allocate a local government pass-through of at least $3,182,400 (80%) for local projects.

FY2014 Investments	Total
Communications Interoperability	$882,000
Community Preparedness	$130,000
Critical Infrastructure- Food & Agriculture Security	$39,600
Cyber Security	$50,000
NIMS Implementation: Training & Exercising	$657,000
DMA/WEM Statewide Planning & Implementation	$480,000
Regional Response- ALERT	$349,400
Regional Response- Collapse Rescue	$620,000
UASI Planning & Implementation	$105,000
Intelligence and Information Sharing	$665,000
Total	$3,978,000

2013 – 2014 FUNDING HIGHLIGHTS

Regional Interoperability Coordinators *Investment Justification: Communications Interoperability*	There are four communications interoperability projects allocated funding from FY2014 HSGP. Regional Interoperability Coordinators (RICs): This investment supports six regional interoperability coordinators to assist counties in implementing the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP).
WISCOM *Investment Justification: Communications Interoperability*	WISCOM: Build out of the 80-site system was completed in 2012 and sustainment will be provided by state funding. FY2011 and FY2012 funding was used to fund WISCOM implementation projects for Dunn County, Juneau County, and for a grant to DOT for tower sites in five areas of the state. FY2014 funding has been allocated for one additional local WISCOM implementation project.
IFERN for MABAS *Investment Justification: Communications Interoperability*	IFERN for MABAS base stations: This project will provide MABAS divisions with an Interagency Fire Emergency Radio Network (IFERN) base station. As identified in Wisconsin's Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP), the purpose of these funds is to improve the public safety answering point (PSAP), or dispatch center, IFERN/IFERN2 voice communication with responders affiliated with the fire service's Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS). This is the fourth round of funding for this program.
NMS Tool *Investment Justification: Communications Interoperability*	Upgrade to the Network Management System for WISCOM: Funding is allocated via a grant to DOJ for the WISCOM vendor to engineer new capabilities within the existing network management tool to give the State of Wisconsin access to improved critical life safety system monitoring tools that are either inadequate today or do not exist at this time.
Wisconsin Statewide Information Center *Investment Justification: Wisconsin Statewide information Center*	The Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC) – the State's primary intelligence fusion center – will continue to receive funding to lead Wisconsin's information sharing efforts. WSIC will increase agency awareness of threats facing Wisconsin and continue to evolve in tandem with other centers.

Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center *Investment Justification: Intelligence & Information Sharing*	The Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC) was previously funded with UASI grant money. In FY2014, the STAC was allocated funding in order to maintain equipment and provided necessary training for analysts.
Food and Agriculture Security *Investment Justification: Critical Infrastructure*	This investment supports local and Multi-State Partnership exercises in order to improve the security of the food and agriculture industries in Wisconsin.
Regional Response: Collapse Rescue *Investment Justification: Emergency Regional Response*	This investment has created a fire service response statewide collapse rescue capability that can respond anywhere in the state within eight hours. Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) manages the program. FY2014 funding will be used to purchase specialized equipment and conduct training and exercising for Wisconsin Task Force 1.
Regional Response: Law Enforcement Response-ALERT *Investment Justification: Emergency Regional Response*	ALERT provides a specialized statewide law enforcement response capability to assist local departments. The goal for ALERT program sustainment includes a legislative solution and state funding. In order to accomplish this, an adopting state agency willing to take on operational responsibilities must be identified. FY2014 funding will be used to support specialized equipment and training for the ALERT team agencies.
Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) *Investment Justification: MMRS*	Two cities in Wisconsin—Milwaukee and Madison—receive designated MMRS funds under the federal grant allocation. This investment supported projects that include equipping a surge ambulance vehicle, training EMS and medical personnel, implementing a patient-tracking system, and supporting MMRS program coordination. Both MMRS grantees were funded through June 2014 with FY2011 grants. The grant program was eliminated in FY2012.

Whole Community Preparedness *Investment Justification: Whole Community Preparedness*	This investment funds a position, which is an ongoing need. The position was allocated SHSP funding in FY2013 and FY2014, after FEMA eliminated the Citizen Corps funding as a separate grant program. The position is responsible for outreach to private sector partners and organizing training opportunities around the topic of community preparedness. For example, the position was involved in working on a new series of public/private workshops. In spring 2013, the state held its first training workshop on critical infrastructure restoration focused on a public/private partnership audience. Over 150 people attended the workshop in Waukesha. Three additional workshops were held since the original workshop.
READY Camp *Investment Justification: Whole Community Preparedness*	Community Preparedness – School and Youth Initiatives: Continuation of READY and School Safety Conferences were not prioritized for funding in FY2013. However, a small grant was allocated from FY2011 Citizen Corps turn back to help support a READY Camp in June, 2014.
Student Tools for Emergency Planning (STEP) *Investment Justification: Whole Community Preparedness*	The STEP program was launched in Wisconsin in the 2010-2011 school years. For several years it received grants or turn back funds to purchase supplies to help support the kits for the 5th grade students. A FY2014 grant was allocated to Wisconsin Emergency Management for STEP and other READY Wisconsin initiatives such as Public Service Announcements for preparedness month and severe weather.
DMA/ WEM Planning & Implementation *Investment Justification: DMA/WEM Program Planning and Implementation*	As the State Administrative Agency, DMA/WEM is responsible for the management and administration of homeland security grants. The WEM Homeland Security Program currently manages three active federal grants, including two HSGP grants (FY2013 & FY2014) and one Emergency Operations Center (EOC) grant. WEM is responsible for all aspects of the programmatic and financial administration of the grants, including developing funding announcements, reviewing and processing applications, processing payments, monitoring, and reporting. WEM is also responsible for planning and programmatic implementation related to the grants. This includes conducting assessments, identifying and prioritizing needs, working with stakeholders, developing strategies, and implementing policies and plans to improve capabilities using federal guidelines. A significant part of this involves staffing and coordinating councils, committees, and working groups, including the Homeland Security Funding Advisory Group, and the ALERT Executive Committee and working groups. Staffing has declined significantly since 2011 as funding levels dropped by more than fifty percent in consecutive years. Currently the program has four full-time staff for program management and grant administration, and six LTEs (that are less than fifty percent each) for program support, compliance, and managing the ALERT program.

NIMS Implementation-Exercising and Training *Investment Justification: NIMS Implementation*	The NIMS training investment is an ongoing expense. Funding for NIMS training is provided to meet the needs of emergency responders. Exercising is a continual requirement for the counties in Wisconsin. This is essential for locals and WEM to ensure readiness to respond to events. Funding is provided for local exercise grants to counties and to pay for two-thirds of the cost of WEM training and exercise officers.
Mission Support *Investment Justification: NIMS Implementation*	The Mission Support position is a new grant-funded project. WEM has a new three person team that provides support to the EOC management system (E-Sponder®) and the credentialing software. One position is supported by HSGP funds in FY2014.
Urban Areas Security Initiative *Investment Justification: UASI Planning & Implementation*	In FY2011, funding eligibility for the Tier II urban areas in the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) was eliminated. Wisconsin is no longer eligible to receive UASI funding for the Milwaukee area. The Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee has recognized the importance of continuing to provide some financial support for UASI projects. As such, FY2014 funds are being used to support several UASI projects. Those projects are a UASI Coordinator position, UASI public private Partnership training, and the development of a recovery support function template for the UASI counties.
50 % Cost Share Grant for SLTT Cyber Response Teams *Investment Justification: Cyber Security*	Currently, there is no State of Wisconsin cyber response capability specifically for Wisconsin's local units of government. The objective of this proposal is to jump start the formation of three teams comprised of current state (20%) and local government (80%) staff to provide a regional prevention and protection capability to state, local, and tribal units of government. Teams would be assigned to Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) regions.

Wisconsin Homeland Security Council Member Agency Reports

The Homeland Security Member Agency Groups listed below have been included in the annual report. The contributed agency reports have been updated since the 2013 Annual Report on Wisconsin Homeland Security.

- Badger State Sherrifs' Association
- Wisconsin Department of Administration – Division of Capitol Police
- Wisconsin Department of Administration – Division of Enterprise Technology
- Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection
- Wisconsin Department of Health Services – Division of Public Health
- Wisconsin Department of Corrections
- Wisconsin Department of Justice – Division of Criminal Investigation; Wisconsin Statewide Information Center
- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
- Wisconsin Department of Transportation – Division of State Patrol
- Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association
- Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs' Association
- Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs – Wisconsin Emergency Management
- Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs – Wisconsin National Guard
- Public Service Commission
- American Public Works Association – Wisconsin Chapter

BADGER STATE SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION

HSC Representative: Sheriff David J. Mahoney

HSC Alternate: Sheriff David Graves

BACKGROUND

Established in 1975, the Badger State Sheriffs' Association (BSSA) has provided leadership, legislative representation, and support for Wisconsin Sheriffs for thirty-nine years. The BSSA represents Wisconsin's seventy-two elected Sheriffs and is active in leadership development, critical incident response, and partnering with other public safety assets to ensure homeland security preparedness and response.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Sheriffs Helping Sheriffs: "Sheriffs Helping Sheriffs" is a resource by which sheriffs provide resources (personnel and equipment) to other sheriffs, allowing for better service to those they are elected to protect during critical incidents when resources can be extremely taxed.

Radio Interoperability: Sheriffs from Kewaunee County, Green Lake County, Taylor County, and Waupaca County serve on the Wisconsin Interoperability Council which promotes statewide interoperability.

Wisconsin Regional ALERT Teams: Sheriffs from Dane, Brown, and Eau Claire Counties serve on the Wisconsin ALERT (Aligned Law Enforcement Response Teams) Executive Committee, along with representatives of the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association (WCPA) to study and work to implement statewide tactical response and Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) teams for use in extremely critical incidents impacting homeland security.

Sheriff's Legislative Council: Badger State Sheriff's Association continually works to craft and support statewide legislation that improves law enforcement in Wisconsin's 72 counties.

National Sheriff's Association: Badger State Sheriff's Association, as members of the National Sheriff's Association, are provided resources and training opportunities for their staff and agencies to enhance public safety in their counties and states. The resources include Crime Prevention, Leadership, Traffic Safety, and Crime Victim Services. Wisconsin's Dane County Sheriff represents Wisconsin's 72 Sheriffs while sitting on the National Board of Directors.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION - DIVISION OF WISCONSIN STATE CAPITOL POLICE

HSC Representative: Chief David Erwin
HSC Alternate: Deputy Chief Daniel Blackdeer

BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin State Capitol Police is a Division of the Wisconsin Department of Administration.
The primary mission of the State Capitol Police Department is to:
- Protect the health and welfare of dignitaries, state employees, and citizens while on state property
- Protect the rights of freedom of expression and assembly
- Protect the integrity of the Wisconsin state government
- Ensure the continuity of operations of the Wisconsin state government
- Protect assets of the State of Wisconsin

The State Capitol Police are responsible for the safeguarding of government throughout the State of Wisconsin, including the continuity of operations/continuity of government (COOP/COG) initiative. This encompasses hundreds of state facilities throughout Wisconsin, including the daily monitoring of over 40,600 card access entries and monitoring alarm systems in 100 buildings. Since the State Capitol serves as the center of government for the State of Wisconsin, it is imperative that the citizens of the State have the ability to voice their concerns to the government, and enjoy the use of State facilities. The State Capitol Police are dedicated to providing for the safety and security of the people of the State. It is committed to facilitate a climate in which state government can operate safely, smoothly, and efficiently, and where citizens can feel safe and secure as they visit the Capitol and other state facilities throughout the state. The workforce consists of full-time sworn police officers and other non-sworn employees. Officers work throughout the state and have dedicated offices in Madison and Milwaukee. A core value of the State Capitol Police is that all people will be treated with dignity and respect. Lastly, the State Capitol Police are a sounding board and a resource for all state agencies regarding safety, security, infrastructure issues, and further planning for events or possible crisis situations.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Criminal Investigations, Dignitary Protection, and Safety Monitoring: The Investigative Court Services Unit of the State Capitol Police conducts investigations across Wisconsin on cases involving illegal activity against state property, state employees, and citizens. It processes over one thousand court citations annually. The State Capitol Police utilize sophisticated surveillance and alarm devices to detect illegal activity in and around state buildings statewide. The State Capitol Police continue to conduct investigations regarding threats against government officials over the last year, some

of which resulted in prosecution and incarceration. The Dignitary Unit provides protective services to the Governor, Lt. Governor, and their families, as well as visiting dignitaries and all three branches of state government, as requested or directed. The State Safety Office monitors and manages highly sensitive issues on state property, such as hazardous waste and material spills, confined entry, injury and accident investigations, investigations of loss claims, and other situations impacting employees and visitors.

Special Public Events: Special events occur every day at the State Capitol and other state buildings. The Capitol Police Department is responsible for the approval of permits and notifications associated with these events. The Capitol Police Department is also responsible for coordinating all events both inside and outside the Capitol, which sometimes means coordinating several events at the same time. As the center of the state government, this function is critical to the citizens that wish to use the Capitol for their expression of important information. The Patrol Section of the State Capitol Police works to ensure that the participants of these special events, which often draw large crowds (e.g. Concerts on the Square, the Farmer's Market, Art Fair on the Square, Cows on the Concourse, and the Winter Holiday Parade), have a safe and positive experience. The Patrol Section also provides a presence at other events (e.g. political demonstrations, rallies, acts of civil disobedience, legislative hearings off-site from the Capitol, agency meetings where security is required, and marches) that occur both in Madison and around the state of Wisconsin.

Ensuring Public Safety and Civil Rights: An ongoing initiative of the State Capitol Police has been to support the expression of free speech and the free demonstration of ideas. The State Capitol Police are committed to the protection of these rights, even if the ideas are unpopular. The State Capitol Police also recognizes that these rights need to be balanced with the public's right to free movement, privacy, and freedom from violence. The State Capitol Police will continue to protect individual rights through complete impartiality, while ensuring that government can continue to function.

Public Safety and Security: The State Capitol Police provide risk assessment services and conduct annual safety awareness programs to all state-owned buildings around the state. The State Capitol Police, on a continuing basis, conduct and maintain a homeland security assessment for each state-owned building. It continues to conduct "Safety in the Workplace/Active Shooter" training statewide to all agencies as the demand for this training continues to grow. In addition, education for employees is provided in the area of CPR/AED, de-escalation training, dealing with suspicious packages, active shooter response, Incident Command System, Floor Captain responsibilities, and tabletop exercises for critical events. Further, it assists in the annual fire drills for state buildings, which test emergency plans for fire evacuation routes, safe areas, and gathering points after evacuation. The State Capitol Police initiated the Floor Captain Program, which incorporates state building occupants into the emergency planning process. In addition, the State Capitol Police has added a community policing component to all of the major state buildings. This has helped resolve employee safety concerns by letting them become part of the decision-making process in regards to solutions. This has also increased security awareness in these buildings by providing uniform security messages on a timely basis. The State Capitol Police adheres to the National Incident Management System doctrine in using the Incident Command System for effective and efficient response to incidents, emergencies, and events. This allows the State Capitol Police to assist local, state, and federal law enforcement when requested (e.g. threats on government officials, protest planning, large events such as presidential visits, local celebrations, and demonstrations). The State Capitol Police and the State Office of Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government work closely together to provide an environment in which critical state government functions continue to operate during crisis situations.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION-DIVISION OF ENTERPRISE TECHNOLOGY

HSC Representative: David Cagigal

HSC Alternate: Eugene Essex

BACKGROUND

The Department of Administration (DOA) supports other state agencies and programs with services such as centralized purchasing and financial management. The Department also helps the Governor develop and implement the State budget. The ultimate goal of all programs is to offer Wisconsin residents the most efficient, highest quality state government services possible.

The Division of Enterprise Technology (DET) manages the state's information technology assets and uses technology to improve government efficiency and service delivery. It provides computer services to state agencies and operates the statewide voice, data, and video telecommunications network. In consultation with business and IT managers from state agencies and local governments, the Division develops strategies, policies, and standards for cross-agency and multi-jurisdictional use of IT resources. The Division provides centralized security, training, and research as well as print and mail services to other state agencies. The Division also provides statewide computer systems for district attorneys.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

The department began a comprehensive evaluation of cyber security for state agencies and the direct responsibilities for support to local units of government in the event of a cyber-incident initially focusing on four areas:

- The agility and flexibility to respond immediately to an enterprise incident
- Developing fresh, holistic solutions to defend the enterprise & ensure resiliency
- Implementing best-in-class management practices for employee awareness training
- Growing and recruiting exceptional cyber talent

Holistic Solutions: DOA's State Bureau of Procurement has worked with DET to establish IT Security Services contracts that are available for all state agencies, the UW system, and local units of government. These competitive contracts streamline the acquisition process for best-in-class IT security resources.

Managed Security Services: The State of Wisconsin faces escalating threats to information systems that require an innovative and collaborative approach to mitigation. The State has continued its long term partnership with the MS-ISAC to provide indicators and warnings of attacks. Additionally, the State of Wisconsin awarded a contract to IBM to provide managed security services, providing 24/7 monitoring of all critical networks and servers.

Employee Awareness Training: The 2014 calendar year's Security Awareness Training objective is for all state employees (except UW) to complete the 11 core SANS Securing the Human modules. This entails approximately 40 minutes of training with questions to validate understanding of the subject matter. There are approximately 37,000 state employees and contractors. One of the best ways to make sure company employees will not make costly errors in regard to information security is to institute enterprise-wide security awareness training initiatives. The requirement is for all employees to complete this base level of security awareness. This is intended to assure the Governor and Cabinet that a consistent level of training is offered and completed by all employees.

Growing and Recruiting Talent: DOA has added two Section Chiefs to the Bureau of Security with significant experience in managing vendor contracts, performing audits, compliance assessments, and risk assessments. The DOA has started a Wisconsin Michigan Partnership to utilize Michigan's Cyber Range and to offer additional training and expertise for state and local units of government employees. Additionally, two courses were conducted at DOA's main offices, delivering professional training to security professionals in state government. In May, 2014, there was also a Certified Professional Ethical Hacker Course in which seven state employees completed the introductory-level penetration testing course. Through the coursework and lab exercises, the participating employees gained a valuable skill set in penetration testing and understood the importance of vulnerability assessments and ethical hacking.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE, AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

HSC Representative: Susan Buroker
HSC Alternate: Michael Linsley

BACKGROUND

The Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) is responsible for food safety, animal and plant health, water and soil protection, and monitoring business practices. The agency inspects and licenses businesses and individuals, analyzes laboratory samples, conducts hearings and investigations, educates businesses and consumers about best practices, and promotes Wisconsin agriculture domestically and abroad.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Public-Private Partnerships: DATCP continues to maintain and expand partnerships with private businesses and other non-governmental organizations at the local, national, and international levels. These ongoing partnerships reflect the central role that private industry plays in Wisconsin's agricultural sector and serve to enhance planning for and responses to known and emerging threats. In 2014, DATCP executed two DHS grant-funded Wisconsin Secure Milk Supply (SMS) tabletop exercises to review the draft Wisconsin Secure Milk Supply (SMS-W) Plan. Participants included state and local agencies and private industry stakeholders.

Radiological Training and Exercise Programs: DATCP conducts training and exercises with local emergency managers, agricultural officials, university representatives, and industry participants to test plans addressing radiological releases from nuclear power plants. All aspects related to radiological emergencies including product sampling, hold-and-retain orders, feed and product movement management, and the impacts of evacuation orders on dairy farmers and milk processors are evaluated regularly with specific components identified for exercises and training, as needed. Agency response strategies are updated using an adaptive management framework to improve existing protocols and identify new challenges. In 2014, DATCP staff participated in radiological emergency drill and exercises for Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant in Welch, Minnesota and Point Beach Nuclear Plant in Two Rivers, Wisconsin. DATCP Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) are currently working with WEM Radiological Emergency Planning Section personnel to update the Wisconsin Radiological Emergency Information for Farmers, Food Processors, and Distributers pamphlet.

Multi-State Partnership (MSP) for Security in Agriculture: DATCP continues to work with MSP members and associates on a variety of critical issues. These issues range from ongoing sharing of critical technical, policy, and administrative information related to agricultural emergencies, to focused assessments of risk to agricultural products during all phases of production and processing. Over the past four years, DATCP staff participated in several

workshops and exercises with partner states which led to strengthened procedures for responding to outbreaks reflecting the reality of movement controls for raw and finished food and agricultural products.

In October 2014, DATCP received two new Homeland Security Grants that will be executed of the next 18 months. The first grant will provide funding to the Multi-State Partnership to aid in the planning process for a functional exercise focusing on resource management, data utilization, and command/control of a major, multi-jurisdictional foreign animal disease outbreak. The exercise would utilize incident management teams to test appropriate agency and state response plans and capabilities, local response coordination, and local/state/federal coordination of command and control. The results of this exercise will help to identify strengths and weaknesses in current agency procedures. Identified issues will then be used to modify current procedures within an ongoing adaptive management framework. Continued support of the MSP is critical for food and agriculture sector protection in Wisconsin and the region.

Statewide Planning and Emergency Response: DATCP continues to provide a leadership role in agricultural emergency management within state government through ongoing planning and exercises in conjunction with Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) as well as other state and non-governmental agencies. DATCP emergency management staff completed revision of the Emergency Support Function 11 (ESF 11) Agriculture and Natural Resources Plan and ESF 11 Attachment 1, Animal Disaster Response Plan. Both plans will be included in the final version of the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan. DATCP is reviewing its Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan procedures and protocols and implementing changes based on experience gained assisting the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development (DWD) with temporary relocation of call center and systems development personnel to the DATCP Prairie Oak State Office Building (POSOB) following the May 16, 2014 fire at Government Executive Facility-One (GEF-1). DATCP is continuing the development of plans and exercises related to cyber-terrorism, epizootics, radiological events, natural disasters, and other threats to agency functions. As previously stated, DATCP received two new Homeland Security Grants that will be executed over the next 18 months. The first grant will provide funding to the Multi-State Partnership to aid in the planning process for a functional exercise. The second grant will provide funding for DATCP to plan and execute three Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP) compliant tabletop (TTX) exercises. The TTXs will consist of one food safety exercise involving a foodborne outbreak resulting from temperature-abused food after an ice storm and extended power outage. The second will involve hazardous agricultural materials due to flooding. The third will involve a Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreak.

Energy Assurance: DATCP continues to review the potential issues to agriculture arising from a long-term power outage in the state. Wisconsin's dairy industry is particularly vulnerable to loss of power for prolonged periods; information from this review will be used to improve the state's response to power supply interruptions as they relate to agricultural production and to increase the resiliency of the energy supply system for agricultural producers, processors, and others. During the winter of 2014, DATCP assisted with the state response to propane shortages in rural Wisconsin. The DATCP Division of Trade and Consumer Protection is currently working to resolve the issue of non-fulfillment of prepaid contracts.

Local and State Emergency Manager Toolkit: DATCP continues to work with interested parties to maintain the toolkit developed for local and state emergency managers to ensure availability of food supplies during long-term emergencies such as power outages. This information will be provided to WEM for their long-term power outage planning efforts throughout the state.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES - DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

HSC Representative: Dr. Henry Anderson

HSC Alternate: Diane Christen

BACKGROUND

The Department of Health Services-Division of Public Health (DHS-DPH) is responsible for environmental and public health regulation and for providing public health services. The Division operates programs that address environmental and occupational health, family and community health, emergency medical services and injury prevention, chronic disease prevention, health promotion, and communicable diseases. It is also responsible for issuing birth, death, marriage, and divorce certificates, as well as collecting statistics related to the health of Wisconsin's population. The Division of Public Health is an integral part of the statewide emergency response plan and is represented at the State Emergency Operations Center when it is activated. The Division of Public Health leads Emergency Support Functions (ESF) 6 and 8 at the state level in accordance with the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan and supports local ESFs as well. During events with significant health implications, such as a heat wave or pandemic, the Division of Public Health serves as the lead agency for emergency response.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Improve and Expand the Use of Health Professional Volunteers: The Division of Public Health continues to lead the effort to maintain a fully functional and compliant health professional registry and credentialing system that meets the federal standards of the Emergency System for Advance Registration of Volunteer Health Professionals (ESAR VHP), as required by the Assistant Secretary of Preparedness and Response. The Wisconsin Emergency Assistance Volunteer Registry (WEAVR) allows health professionals to self-register interest in donating their time and talent during an emergency on a statewide basis and at the local public health or tribal health organizational level. WEAVR also makes it possible for a volunteer to indicate membership or interest in local Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) units, as well as the WI-1 Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT). Functional Assessment Service Teams (FAST) are being managed within WEAVR. Integration of multiple volunteer opportunities in one registration system increases efficiency for the volunteer and avoids duplication in federal reporting of the total number of health professional volunteers available. Local level administrative access to WEAVR has been provided for local and tribal public health departments, MRC Unit Coordinators, and DMAT Coordinators for purposes of communication, credential verification, deployment, and tracking of volunteers. WEAVR members who are also interested in more robust volunteer participation at the local or federal level may join an MRC Unit or DMAT team. There was a background check module added to WEAVR in 2014 that provides for a national criminal super search. Cost is $8.40 per search and is billed to the organization that prompts the background check. In addition, an integration of data between WI-TRAIN and WEAVR is now operational. Training recorded in WI-TRAIN is imported into WEAVR, providing the ability to query the system to find volunteers who have had the specific training desired.

A multi-media advertising campaign was rolled out in 2013 to increase awareness and participation among health professionals. The campaign included brochures and a series of posters aimed at health professionals across the spectrum from medical, behavioral health and animal health. Journal article templates are provided for local partners. Radio ads were aired around the state in addition to Facebook ads. The WEAVR system now has approximately 1,700 volunteers registered.

Every state is required to have an ESAR VHP Coordinator. In Wisconsin, the coordinator is located at the Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health and is also the MRC Units' Statewide Coordinator. Most states follow this model since integration of ESAR VHP and MRC is being led at the national level.

Wisconsin now has eight MRC Units, each with a very diverse focus that reflects the local community needs. The Wisconsin Disaster Medical Response Team (WDMRT), one of the eight MRC Units, has held informational meetings and three exercises on the Team's Mobile Medical Care Facility (MMCF), which is available to any MRC Unit in the state. The MMCF is a scalable series of four large tents that are supplied with lighting, HVAC, water supply system, beds, and equipment/supplies to serve as a resource during a medical surge event. The tents can be set up individually or increased in number based upon the nature of the event. Each large tent can accommodate ten beds.

WEAVR/MRC members have been active in preparedness exercises, flooding and tornado response, and assistance at community events.

Examples of 2014 community events:

- Waukesha Air Show (first-aid tent)
- Cambridge Community Triathlon (first-aid tent)
- Racine Latino Carnival (information booth)
- 9/11 Emergency Kit Handout
- Protective Services Softball Tournament (first-aid tent)
- Vision Screening in Schools
- Psychological First-Aid Training

Prevent the Spread of Disease in Healthcare Facilities: Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CREs) are emerging multi-drug resistant organisms associated with increased healthcare costs and high mortality. Patients with CRE-associated infections have been identified in Wisconsin hospitals, long-term care facilities, and outpatient settings. The goal is to prevent these organisms from becoming endemic in Wisconsin healthcare facilities. Mandatory CRE surveillance among hospital inpatients was initiated by the DPH HAI Prevention Program during December 2011. Most CRE cases have been reported from the southeastern public health region. Therefore, during 2013, DPH partnered with the City of Milwaukee Health Department to convene a CRE prevention collaborative among acute and long-term care facilities in that jurisdiction. A panel of subject-matter experts created a CRE prevention toolkit, which has been distributed for use statewide.

Over the past four years, the Wisconsin Hospital Emergency Preparedness Program (WHEPP) has focused on eight key capabilities to prevent the spread of disease in healthcare facilities: Healthcare System Preparedness, Healthcare System Recovery, Emergency Operations Coordination, Responder Safety and Health, Information Sharing, Mass Fatality Management, and Volunteer Management. Within those capabilities, many key activities have been accomplished. WHEPP is working to further develop Healthcare Coalitions (Department of Health Services' goal) in order to better prepare the healthcare system, emergency management, public health, emergency medical services, communities, and other partners to be able to respond to a catastrophic event. The Program has transitioned to a statewide alerting and notification system (WI Trac) in Wisconsin hospitals. This system shares information among the 136 hospitals in the state. This system also allows for patient tracking, hospital bed counts, emergency alerting, and notification with many other system features in order to respond to a disease outbreak or another catastrophic event, such as a mass casualty car accident, chemical spill, or tornado. WHEPP is working to enhance its medical surge capacity in Wisconsin by establishing regional medical coordination processes for hospitals and clinics to communicate with all partners to prevent the spread of disease. Medical Surge Activities include completing an assessment of all hospital resources in the state, such as number of doctors, nurses, and specialists; morgue capacity; pediatric capability; personal protective equipment; and medications that hospitals can use to prevent the spread of disease. The Program is also training all hospitals and trauma on the Six Tiers for response in an emergency. Additionally, the Program is revising the hospital medical surge capacity and pandemic influenza plans. The Program installed, tested, and is using WISCOM radios in all 126 hospital emergency departments across the state. This provides a redundant means of communication for hospitals to talk with one another, to fire, police, and EMS. The Program has trained over 300 medical examiners, coroners, hospital, public health, and emergency management staff on how to handle mass fatalities in the state from a disease or other catastrophic event. The Program has also trained hospital staff as Certified Emergency Coordinators, on Critical Emergency Employee Training, Radiation Training for Hospital Staff, National Incident Management System (NIMS), how to treat burn patients (Advance Burn Life Support) and for Hazmat events, so they are able to respond in a disease outbreak or other catastrophic event. WHEPP has worked with partners to develop local mass fatality management plans, and to purchase critical supplies, such as body bags, needed to handle a mass fatality incident. The Program tested its ability to deploy personal protective equipment (PPE) and medication to hospitals in an emergency. The Program has developed and trained long-term care facilities on how to identify hazards to their facilities, such as a rapidly spreading disease, and how to manage a loss of electrical power or an active shooter. The Program has also conducted healthcare coalition exercises to determine the response role if a rapidly spreading disease were to affect Wisconsin.

Strengthening Epidemiological Surveillance and Investigation: In the summer of 2013, a local health department requested assistance from the Wisconsin Division of Public Health (DPH) for a tuberculosis investigation. A CDC EpiAid request was made and Wisconsin's Epidemic Intelligence Service Officer was deployed to the county. Since the local health department focused most of its resources on the TB investigation, the DPH Surveillance and Outbreak Support (SOS) Team assisted with enteric and other communicable disease case reporting. These efforts are illustrative of the collaborative nature of public health investigation in Wisconsin.

Statewide implementation of the Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System (WEDSS) has allowed state and local public health agencies to coordinate infectious disease surveillance through a single, web-based system. Expansion of electronic laboratory reporting has increased the timeliness, accuracy, and completeness of disease reporting; 75% of notifiable condition cases are now reported electronically. In addition, influenza sentinel surveillance and syndromic surveillance of emergency department visits in the Wisconsin Health Information Exchange (WHIE) have strengthened influenza monitoring. WEDSS, in partnership with the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene, continues to bring onboard new laboratories for electronic

lab reporting. Another large laboratory in the state is expected to join electronic reporting later this year. In addition, provider and lab reporting has increased such that the percentage of cases that public health has to manually enter has dropped from 24% in 2011, to 20% in 2012, to 15% in 2013.

Strengthening Medical Surge and Mass Prophylaxis Capabilities to Improve the Ability to Address Major Incidents: DHS is conducting an ongoing effort to improve the screening forms (i.e., head of household and individual), dispensing algorithm, drug interaction chart, and other supporting materials used in anthrax and other mass antibiotic prophylaxis responses. Improvements include condensing and simplifying the algorithm without altering outcomes or inputs, matching the screening forms to this, and making the drug interaction chart more robust as well as easier to read. The online screening form will be tested in two mass clinic operations-based exercises in the coming year. Both focus on an aerosolized anthrax scenario. One of these exercises is the Cities Readiness Initiative (CRI) Full-Scale Exercise (FSE) in SE Wisconsin, which includes but is not limited to federal, state, and local personnel (from no less than seven counties) representing hospitals, public health, emergency management, military, American Red Cross, and private partners. The recent inclusion of hospitals and additional private organizational partners serving as closed Points of Dispensing (PODs) increases overall capacity for mass prophylaxis within communities.

DHS is working with the University of Wisconsin, Department of Information Technology, to develop a web-based, self-screening program to ensure individuals receive the proper medication at points of dispensing.

DHS is working with local public health and hospitals in the Cities Readiness Initiative jurisdictions to develop a functional mass dispensing and medical countermeasure distribution exercise in 2014.

DHS is directly assisting Public Health–City of Madison and Dane County and the University of Wisconsin–Madison in the creation of a closed Point of Dispensing (POD) plan. Currently, UW-Madison represents approximately 60,000 students, faculty, staff, and associated family members out of the city's total population of 260,000. The creation of a closed POD in this environment will significantly increase public health's ability to better serve the rest of the jurisdiction in an emergency. This project will serve as a pilot for bringing the closed POD concept to large universities and college campuses around the state. DHS is continuing its work with Public Health of Madison and Dane County and the University Of Wisconsin-Madison on developing a training and exercise plan for future closed Point of Dispensing operations.

Ensuring that Statewide, Regional, and Local Capabilities are in Place to Receive, Store, and Distribute Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) Assets: SNS assets were received from the federal government during Wisconsin's H1N1 response. These assets were distributed at the local level and delivered to end users. Existing plans in place to receive, store, and distribute these assets were followed and proved very helpful in the H1N1 response. The Division of Public Health intends to make some slight improvements to the plans and will continue to monitor circumstances that might warrant further revision.

In spring 2014, an additional Receive, Stage and Store (RSS) private warehousing partner signed documentation to assist with SNS-related activities. A security plan has been developed by local law enforcement and sent forward to the United States Marshals Service (USMS) staff for their preliminary review and approval. Representatives from the CDC, USMC, and State Emergency Preparedness staff will conduct an onsite inspection, review of protocols, and discussion with warehousing and law enforcement staff in November 2014.

The protocols and procedures for accessing state-managed medical stockpile assets continue to be refined and improved. Updated guidance and current inventory sheets have been distributed to public health and healthcare providers over the past two years. Requests and delivery of in-state Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) have been integrated into various state-conducted functional and full-scale exercises, which has raised awareness of what items are stockpiled, how appropriate personnel can access and request stockpiled items, and helped prioritize quantity and evaluate quality and need for in-state medical materials.

Emergency Human Services: When Wisconsin residents are displaced from their homes during a disaster and find it necessary to stay in a community emergency shelter, it is essential that community officials, responders, and shelter managers are prepared to provide service and reasonable accommodations to all shelter residents, including those with disabilities or other circumstances that make it necessary to provide additional shelter support.

The Department of Health Services is leading a statewide initiative with many community partners to identify, recruit, and train state, regional, and local teams in support of local and tribal government in sheltering people who have been displaced from their homes during a disaster. Functional Assessment Service Teams (FASTs) provide a system for assessing people who need shelter in an emergency and may need additional support and services in order to stay safely in a shelter. Functional Assessment Service Teams are trained to assess peoples' needs upon entering a shelter or reception center to make sure they are sheltered safely during their stay.

Six FAST trainings were held in 2013 and six more will have been held by end of 2014. Core training partners provide this U.S. Department of Homeland Security approved course. They are American Red Cross (ARC), Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM), and the Department of Health Services. Most recently, Wisconsin Association for the Deaf (WAD) has been added as a core training team member. Other periodic partners are the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP), sharing animal response plan information; and the Department of Children and Families (DCF), sharing refugee program data and information. Local teams exist or are being created in counties around the state. Through use of the Wisconsin Emergency Volunteer Registry (WEAVR), regional and state-level teams are methodically being formed. No requests for regional or state-level FAST deployment have occurred to date. It is believed that no local teams have been deployed.

Strengthening Healthcare Preparedness: The Wisconsin Hospital Emergency Preparedness Program (WHEPP) is entering into a new five-year cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Health Services Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR). The new grant guidance aligns the Hospital Preparedness Program and Public Health Emergency Preparedness Program (PHEP). Each program has a separate funding source but have complementary program guidance and goals. New national standards have been released by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and ASPR that identify target capabilities that each program should use to prioritize emergency planning efforts to ensure a "whole community" approach to planning. The hospital and public health programs are forming several expert panels and working groups to refine current plans and meet the new CDC and ASPR "whole system" approach to healthcare and public health emergency planning. While these efforts are to support the whole of the community and the whole of system direction, they are also being developed with the overarching goal of encompassing and refining the systems to support Emergency Support Function #8 as part of the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan.

After over a decade of all-hazards planning and response, public health and hospitals have developed and refined their individual emergency preparedness and response capabilities. Preparedness training, exercising, and evaluation have strengthened partnerships and improved response in Wisconsin, however, gaps still exist. There is currently no regional all-hazards system for coordinating communication among healthcare entities and emergency management during large-scale emergencies. There is no all-hazards system for transfer of a large number of patients in a mass casualty incident or evacuation.

At the federal level, fund providers such as the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) partners are evaluating the performance of states based on the degree to which a formal collaboration among healthcare organizations and public and private sector partners is organized to prepare for and respond to an emergency, mass casualty, or catastrophic health event. To fully achieve these capabilities, the federal government is requiring states to develop formal regional healthcare coalitions (HCCs) that can provide multi-agency coordination, information sharing, and resource coordination during an event. In order to be considered highly developed and functional, an HCC must be able to demonstrate preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation functionality.

As a next step in further developing these capabilities and capacities, planning must be coordinated across the healthcare and emergency response spectrum. This broad coordination is critical to saving lives and improving patient outcomes in a mass casualty event, evacuation, or even a high-visibility, large-scale planned event. It is the goal of the Department of Health Services to build upon already existing healthcare coalitions to further develop health emergency response capacity and capability in Wisconsin.

A healthcare coalition is a group of healthcare organizations, public safety, and public health partners that join forces for the common goal of making their communities safer, healthier, and more resilient. Healthcare coalitions support communities before, during, and after disasters and other health-related crises. Nationally, many states have developed medical coordinating centers (MCCs) as a part of the HCC model. The MCCs serve as the "response" arm of the healthcare coalition. Disaster MCCs can be virtual or located at a facility. Some of the activities of a disaster MCC may include: monitoring and alerting healthcare coalition partners in an emergency, the coordination and use of hospital beds in a large-scale emergency, providing situational awareness during a disaster to all response partners, providing clinical consultation and coordination (such as in burn and medical surge capacity), coordination and the movement of medical supplies in a response, serving as a centralized communications hub, and establishing memorandums of understanding with HCC partners for a response.

In Wisconsin, multidisciplinary partners have been working in collaboration for over a decade to prepare for emergencies. In order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of emergency response, Wisconsin has begun to shift from funding specific agencies/entities for preparedness to focusing on strengthening a regional response and recovery system using an HCC. The Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response has directed that funding be used to further establish, enhance, and refine HCCs to build this system. The ASPR Program has also developed Healthcare Coalition Program Measures that all states are accountable for accomplishing.

In addition to hospitals, public health, emergency medical services, emergency management, and trauma, HCCs should consider including the following emergency response partners: clinics, long-term care facilities, tribes, mental and behavioral health providers, community and faith-based partners, specialty service providers (e.g., dialysis, pediatrics, woman's health, stand-alone surgery, urgent care), military affairs, support service providers (e.g.,

laboratories, pharmacies, blood banks, poison control), primary care providers, community health centers, and other appropriate partners. This regional medical coordination system will help to close critical gaps in medical surge capacity and continuity of operations, and enhance coordination with emergency physicians in the development and refinement of HCCs. Responsibilities of a regional medical coordination system include:

- Collection and collation of regional health information
- Situation awareness
- Monitoring of health care system performance and capacity
- Support to health care system logistic requests in coordination with state and local agencies

Preparing for MERS-CoV: The Middle East Respiratory Syndrome and Corona Virus (MERS-CoV) was first identified in 2012 in Saudi Arabia and spread to the United States in April 2014. The Wisconsin Division of Public Health (DHP) issued guidance to emergency clinics and hospitals across Wisconsin asking them to distribute information about MS-CoV to clinicians. DHP also notified the WI State Lab of Hygiene about the need for MERS-CoV testing capabilities and about the possibility of adding additional staff to accommodate the hazard. Additionally, DHP worked with local public health officials to ensure that all CDC recommendations for the isolation of possibly affected persons were followed. DHP maintained constant surveillance of MERS-CoV, conducting contact investigations of many Wisconsin residents who may have been exposed to the virus from an infected patient.

Preparing for Ebola: The 2014 Ebola epidemic is the largest in history, affecting multiple countries in West Africa. The Wisconsin Division of Public Health (DPH) has provided and disseminated guidance to health professionals across the state. DPH is also maintaining surveillance, answering questions, and providing technical assistance to local public health officials, hospitals, and other partners. On September 30, 2014, CDC confirmed the first travel-associated case of Ebola to be diagnosed in the United States. In October, DPH activated a limited incident command to more systematically share information, manage staff time, and prepare and plan for potential Wisconsin cases of Ebola in the future. Wisconsin healthcare workers and partners are taking precautions to prevent the spread of Ebola within the United States. Additionally, two CDC Epidemic Intelligence Service Officers from Wisconsin were deployed to West Africa.

Chemical and Natural Disaster Preparedness: The Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health (BEOH) has two 24/7 "on-call" teams for responding to environmental health emergencies. One team, responsible for nuclear and radiological emergencies, is discussed separately in this report and the other team responds to and addresses the public health implications of chemical emergencies and natural disasters. The Chemical and Natural Disaster Team has the training and resources to assist with such incidents on several levels, depending upon the situation. The initial BEOH response typically requires the current duty officer to provide a telephone networking and consultation, as well as distribute guidance documents and fact sheets from the Department's internet library. During the course of larger, more complex, or extended duration events, BEOH may provide additional services such as assisting local public health departments and other state agencies with creating media messages and public service announcements or coordinating sampling and monitoring equipment to local public health departments. For incidents that escalate even further, BEOH may deploy one or more staff directly to the scene, to the local emergency operations center (EOC), or to the Wisconsin Emergency Management State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). Detailed below are BEOH's recent Preparedness Planning and Preparedness Response activities and accomplishments:

- **Preparedness Education: DPH Environmental Health Hazard Workshops (EHHWs) and Chemical Hazard Preparedness Trainings (CHPTs) for Local Public Health Departments (LPHDs) - Statewide 2014:** BEOH has conducted numerous training workshops and seminars for partners in other state agencies and local public health departments. In order to increase local environmental public health capacity, capability and collaboration, in 2014 the BEOH conducted workshops in each of the five DPH regions. The EHHWs and CHPTs are designed to assist LPHDs with assessing and mitigating environmental health hazards in their communities. Attending LPHDs obtained a better understanding of the fundamentals of human health risk assessment and addressing environmental health issues facing Wisconsin citizens.

- **Preparedness Capacity and Capability: BEOH/WSLH Equipment Loan Program:** The Equipment Loan Program (ELP), in collaboration with the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH), enables BEOH to provide local public health agencies and other state and federal partners with a time-critical enhanced capacity and capability for responding to local chemical incidents and hazards. ELP operates under the DPH Basic Agreement with WSLH to provide partners, at no charge, with over 15 different pieces of environmental air monitoring equipment and BEOH staff members also provide guidance and assistance on data collection and interpretation.

- **Development of Emergency Protocols and Policies:** Over the past four years, BEOH has worked to continue building strategic partnerships among agencies and to develop joint policies, relevant to chemical emergencies and natural disasters, to be followed by the agencies.

- **Elemental Mercury Spill Response:** BEOH on-call staff routinely respond to requests for assistance with the clean-up of mercury spills in residences, schools, and businesses by providing technical guidance and monitoring equipment that can detect mercury vapors. Over the past 12 months, BEOH staff have responded to or assisted with approximately 11 elemental spills, with the size of the spill ranging from very small to large.

- **Cable Unknown Exposure:** On October 25, 2013, BEOH was notified of a Bayfield County incident in which a resident became ill after reportedly noticing a strong acrid odor while moving large amounts of soil on his property. The resident developed rashes and flu-like symptoms and several days later was hospitalized. After the résident was discharged and returned home, he contacted BEOH and the regional HazMat team, about possible chemical contamination. HazMat, in cooperation with DNR, obtained soil samples from the area and requested technical assistance from BEOH for evaluating the resident's symptoms and recommending laboratory tests for the soil samples. Sample analysis by the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene did not detect any signifiant results. In May 2014, BEOH met with the resident, along with staff from DNR, Bayfield County Health Department, and the National Guard CST. In July 2014, CST conducted a thorough on-site assessment, screened soils, and collected several additional soil samples, which were submitted to WSLH for further analysis. As of October 2014, agencies are awaiting final sample analysis and a report from WSLH. BEOH continues to consult with the attending physician and the Wisconsin Poison Center regarding the resident's clinical workup. BEOH is also assessing whether any further follow-up is needed before writing final findings of the incident.

- **Muscoda High School Unknown Exposure:** On Friday, May 30, 2014, BEOH was contacted by Grant County Health Department (GCHD) regarding multiple ill students at Riverdale High School in Muscoda. Fifteen were taken to hospital emergency rooms (ER) in Boscobel and Richland Center.

Students' symptoms included tiredness, headache, nausea, dizziness, and fainting, but no symptoms occurred among school teachers and staff. For most students, symptoms went away after leaving the school and with oxygen treatment, but for a few students, symptoms lingered longer and required observation at the ER before the student was released. First responders tested indoor air around the school and did not identify carbon monoxide or any chemicals or agents that could be linked to students' symptoms. On June 2, 2014 BEOH staff visited the school, met with school administrators, and did additional air screening and testing at the school. This testing included analysis for volatile organic compounds and pesticides. BEOH screening and testing also did not find any chemicals that could explain the symptoms. On June 18, 2014 BEOH staff travelled to Riverdale High School to participate in an After Action meeting with representatives of the high school, local first responders, and GCHD. Discussions were also unable to identify a possible chemical agent or circumstances that could explain the symptoms among students. BEOH staff provided input to a final report on the incident prepared and released by GCHD.

- **Response to Two "Unknown Substance" Incidents, March 21-27, 2014:** Using the DHS Unknown Substance Protocol, BEOH and WSLH staff responded to several requests by local law enforcement agencies regarding the assessment and testing of an unknown powdery substance that accompanied a threat of harm.

  Incident 1 – City of Eau Claire, March 21, 2014

  BEOH staff was contacted by WSLH regarding a request by the Eau Claire Police Department (ECDP) to test an unknown substance for ricin. Staff discussed with ECPD the DPH Unknown Substance Protocol and learned of an explicit threat made by a suspect regarding ricin, but there were no known exposures. ECPD sent WSLH sample containers with the powdery substance and requested ricin testing. Staff authorized WSLH to use DPH Basic Agreement funds for sample analysis and results provided late on March 21 were negative for ricin. WSLH also analyzed the samples for other toxic chemical substances and results were negative. Results were shared with ECPD and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

  Incident 2 – City of Madison, March 24, 2014

  BEOH staff was contacted by WSLH regarding a request by the Madison Police Department (MPD) for testing of an unknown substance. Staff discussed with MPD the DPH Unknown Substance Protocol and learned a Madison resident received through the mail a threatening letter that also contained a powder. While the letter and envelope were bagged and sealed, there apparently were exposures. Staff contacted the U.S. Postal Inspection Service and authorized WSLH to use DPH Basic Agreement funds to analyze the sample. On March 25, WSLH reported results were negative for all biological and chemical agents, but reported the substance was consistent with talc. All lab reports were shared with MPD, FBI, and U.S. Postal Inspectors.

- **Manure Contamination of Private Wells, Village of Brownsville, Dodge County – March 17, 2014:** BEOH staff assisted DNR and the Dodge County Public Health Unit (DCPHU) with responding to manure contamination of multiple private wells in Brownsville after several residents of a 28-home rural subdivision reported their water had turned brown and had a manure-like odor. At least nine private wells were found to be

bacteriologically unsafe. Residents in the subdivision were advised by DCPHU not to use their water for anything other than flushing toilets until DCPHU or DNR has notified them it is safe to use their water. BEOH will continue to work with DCPHU and DNR on this issue, including participation in public outreach and additional well testing.

- **BEOH Assists DNR in Responding to a Manure Spill in Door County, September 16, 2014:** BEOH 24/7 On Call staff were notified by DNR staff of a manure spill in Door County involving an estimated 640,000 gallons from an above-ground manure storage tank into a creek. From aerial photos and estimates made by staff, BEOH and other DPH staff assisted Door County Health Department (DCHD) staff in assembling a list of possibly affected neighbors of the spill and in drafting a notification letter. By the afternoon of September 18, 2014 DCHD had mailed letters and other materials to neighboring residents.

- **Response to Gastrointestinal Illness Case in Door County, Monday September 15, 2014:** DPH and the Door County Health Department (DCHD) responded to an outbreak of gastrointestinal illness in a Door County family. Seven people in one home became ill after drinking water that was contaminated as a result of manure spreading near their home during the previous week. Manure had been spread over a known sink hole on farm land. DPH staff coordinated with DNR and DCHD on the response and investigation.

- **Ongoing Hydrogen Sulfide Complaints near Kimmes Landfill, City of Superior, Douglas County, January 9, 2014:** BEOH staff discussed with Douglas County Health Department (DCHD) new outdoor air odor complaints raised by residents associated with the Kimmes Landfill in South Superior. A public meeting was held to continue discussions about ongoing rotten egg-like odors that the public associates with this active landfill containing construction and demolition debris. Staff discussed deploying air monitoring equipment for 30-day testing of hydrogen sulfide, but needed DCHD to recruit three or four residents to keep daily odor logs over the next three to four weeks. Completed odor logs would better characterize odor intensity, trends, locations, and other important details, which is critical for BEOH decision-making on when and where to place air monitoring equipment. DCHD the landfill owner for updates on her contractor's on-site investigations and air monitoring results. BEOH and DCHD conferred after the public meeting and continue collaborating to address the public's health questions and concerns about ambient air releases from the landfill.

- **Tracking Cold Weather-Related Fatalities, Statewide:** BEOH staff continues to collaborate with county coroners and medical examiners on tracking cases of cold weather-related fatalities. Since January 3, 2014, DHS has identified 13 "probable" cold-related deaths that occurred in Wisconsin. A cold-related death is one in which exposure to a low ambient temperature (A) directly caused the death, or (B) significantly contributed to it.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

HSC Representative: Secretary Edward F. Wall

HSC Alternate: Steven Wierenga
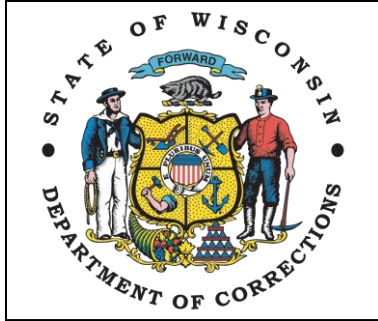
BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Department of Corrections is the largest state agency and operates thirty-six adult institutions and facilities with 10,000 employees statewide. The DOC is the state's largest cabinet agency with multiple areas of responsibility and one core mission: public safety. The Department's primary goal is to maintain the safe custody and supervision of offenders using the best, most effective correctional policies and procedures. The DOC is focused on keeping Wisconsin's citizens protected, helping offenders succeed in the community, and making every effort to reduce the cost of corrections to taxpayers. A variety of programs and offices support the DOC's public safety mission, which includes providing support and services to crime victims. The DOC has thirty-six correctional institutions, eight regional offices, and 114 field offices across the state.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

WSIC/Fusion Center Support: Law enforcement agencies in Wisconsin have long sought intelligence only available within the DOC and we are now in a position where sharing the information is possible. In recognition of these valuable resources and the need for the best information sharing possible, the DOC has committed a full-time criminal analyst to the state's intelligence fusion center, the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center. The primary function of this analyst is to facilitate information and intelligence sharing with law enforcement and homeland security partners across the state and country.

Participation in Wisconsin Crime Alert Network (WCAN): In 2014, the DOC began to utilize WCAN to share with law enforcement and the public, as appropriate, information about significant events impacting public safety, including information about escapes and sex offender registrants.

Dept. Of Corrections, Office of Special Operations, Preparedness and Emergency Response Section (PERS): This section provides a systemic structure for Department-wide emergency preparedness, education, training, response, and management. PERS is responsible for:

- Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP)
- Emergency Operations Plans
- Emergency Operations Center
- Preparedness and Operations
- National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliance

- Incident Management Team operations
- Comprehensive Exercise Program training and exercises
- Security and operational audits
- Vulnerability assessments
- E-Sponder® administration, work stoppage and disturbance planning
- Resources allocation and policy development

Additionally, PERS staff interface with Wisconsin Emergency Management and operate in the Statewide Emergency Operations Center to assist state and local resources in emergency and disaster planning, training, resource allocation, and incident command response within the state of Wisconsin. DOC Preparedness and Emergency Response (PERS) members have participated in the nuclear reactor exercises with WEM and also assisted WEM with regional exercise planning and development for community based exercises (e.g. Kenosha Co.). Staff have worked with county emergency managers in exercise development for local businesses to improve community based partnerships as well (e.g. Racine County and Bombardier Corporation).

PERS members are also involved in the southeastern and southwestern Wisconsin Regional Incident Management Teams (IMTs) and have been activated to assist with damage assessments in the recent tornados this past summer.

PERS has been involved with outside groups, membership on the Wisconsin Law Enforcements Credentialing Committee, and the newly established Wisconsin Emergency Support Team.

Communication Systems / Interoperability - The Department continues to update handheld, mobile, and base radios for improved interoperability with law enforcement and emergency management services. WEM Regional Talk Groups are active now with other agencies having the same capability upon completion of microwave connection. All of these sites have the 800 MHz Mutual Aid channels programmed in the radios for Interoperability. All of the VHF radios that have WISCOM capability have the Interoperable Talk Groups Programmed, and both the P25 radios and the old analog radios have Conventional Mutual Aid channels programmed.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE- DIVISION OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION (DCI)
WISCONSIN STATEWIDE INFORMATION CENTER (WSIC)

HSC Representative: David S. Matthews

HSC Alternate: Jennifer Price

BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) is the parent agency for the Governor's designated primary intelligence fusion center, the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC). WSIC works in partnership with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as well as partners from various federal, state, local, tribal, and campus agencies. These partners include the Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs, Wisconsin Emergency Management, Wisconsin State Patrol, Dane County Sheriff's Office, and the U.S. Attorney's Office. Additionally, the Milwaukee Police Department maintains the Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC) to address the unique concerns of the Milwaukee metropolitan area. STAC is a critical partner and works closely with the WSIC to enhance statewide intelligence sharing on criminal and terrorist threats.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

WiWATCH and the "If You See Something, Say Something™" (S4) Campaign: Wisconsin's adaptation of this national public awareness campaign launched on September 28, 2012. The S4 campaign is an extension of the Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative (NSI) and serves to increase public awareness of suspicious activity related to crime and terrorism. While the NSI focuses on training first responders, WiWATCH/S4 focuses on public outreach. In Wisconsin, a toll-free number (877-WI-WATCH) is paired with a web portal (www.wiwatch.org) to facilitate public reporting of suspicious activity. A sustainment strategy is ongoing including training, outreach, education, and additional media coverage of the campaign.

Hometown Security Partners / Fusion Liaison Officer Program: The WSIC continues its implementation of the Hometown Security Partners training program. This program is an instructional series developed for non-law enforcement partners such as: fire and emergency medical service; emergency management; public safety telecommunications; probation, parole, and corrections; and private sector security. This four-hour training program serves to increase partner awareness by identifying suspicious behaviors indicative of criminal activity or terrorism and providing the tools to report suspicious activity while protecting privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties. WSIC introduced the Fusion Liaison Officer (FLO) Program in December, 2011. To date, WSIC has delivered the Hometown Security Partner training to over 280 individuals including police dispatchers, fire service, public health, corrections, and private sector security partners.

Threat Liaison Officer Program: WSIC's Threat Liaison Officer (TLO) program is a statewide initiative that works with local, county, state, federal, and tribal agencies along with other public and private sector security partners in training on the indicators of suspicious criminal or terrorist activity. The state is divided into six TLO regions which mirror the Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) regions. TLOs, in conjunction with the WSIC TLO Program Manager, prepare threat assessments and response plans as well as coordinate on-scene assistance at major spectator events, criminal investigations, training sessions, and disaster responses.

Currently, WSIC has trained over 1,050 TLOs around the state including members representing law enforcement, fire, emergency management, financial, energy, and academic sectors.

Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative: WSIC recognizes that suspicious activity reporting is a critical component in Wisconsin's homeland security strategy. The Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) Initiative (NSI) is a partnership between federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and private sector agencies. The NSI establishes a national capacity, through a series of networks and databases, for gathering, processing, analyzing, and sharing suspicious activity reports. WSIC and STAC share Suspicious Activity Reports (SAR) data with the national shared space and WSIC hosts its own SAR Vetting Tool (SVT). To date in 2014, WSIC has received 94 SARs; of those, 43 met the criteria of a SAR as defined by the Information Sharing Environment Functional Standard 1.5 and were entered into the FBI's eGuardian system. To date, WSIC and STAC have delivered the NSI-SAR Line Officer training to over 4,300 first preventers.

In November of 2012, the WSIC upgraded the National Suspicious Activity Reporting (NSI) and Wisconsin Watch (WiWATCH) training module to a new platform. This new site allows for automatic grading and certificate generation. To date, WSIC has trained over 625 members of law enforcement, private sector security, emergency management, corrections, probation and parole, and police dispatch.

Wisconsin's Silver Alert Program: On August 1st, 2014, Wisconsin new Silver Alert Program took effect, allowing law enforcement to send out alerts for those missing who are 60 or older with Alzheimer's, dementia, or other permanent cognitive impairments. Silver Alerts are broadcast to the media, businesses and public, law enforcement, Wisconsin Department of Transportation Dynamic Messaging Signs, Lottery Display Terminals, and Digital Billboards. DCI manages the Silver Alert Program, which utilizes the Wisconsin Crime Alert Network as the broadcast platform. There have been nine Silver Alerts issued since the start of the program. Seven individuals have been safely located with one of those individuals located as a result of employees at local businesses seeing the Silver Alert on Lottery Display Terminals.

Wisconsin Crime Alert Network: DCI continues to manage the Wisconsin Crime Alert Network (WCAN). WCAN allows local, county, state, federal, and tribal law enforcement agencies to send out crime alert bulletins to businesses and the public, targeting recipients based upon type of business and location. WCAN, administered through WSIC, is a vital tool for crime prevention, finding stolen property, identifying criminal suspects, locating missing persons, and notifying the public about potential homeland security threats. Wisconsin is one of a few states with a statewide crime alert network. With the implementation of the new Silver Alert Program, businesses and the public may now sign-up to receive WCAN alerts and Silver Alerts at no cost. To date, the WCAN has enrolled over 9,000 law enforcement personnel, businesses, and members of the general public. In addition, over 5,000 WCAN alerts have been issued and WCAN alerts played a critical role in solving fifty-seven criminal and missing person cases.

Combating Cyber Threats: WSIC partners with DOA's Division of Enterprise Technology and other government and private sector partners to provide for increased access to cyber threat information. In 2014, WSIC developed a cyber-specific distribution list to disseminate critical cyber information in a focused and timely manner to cyber professionals. Also in 2014, WSIC was one of six fusion centers chosen from the National Network of Fusion Centers to participate in the Fusion Center Pilot Program. The pilot program is being facilitated by the Center for Internet Security. The purpose of the pilot is to develop and roadmap to improve the ability of fusion centers to gather, receive, analyze, and disseminate cyber threat information.

Fusion Center Performance Program: The repeatable annual Fusion Center Assessment process is a critical element of the broader Fusion Center Performance Program (FCPP), which aims to demonstrate the value and impact of individual fusion centers and the National Network of Fusion Centers (National Network) as a whole in supporting national information sharing and homeland security outcomes. Simultaneously, the assessment provides valuable feedback on support provided by the Federal Government to mature and sustain the National Network.

In August, 2014, the WSIC completed the Online Self-Assessment Tool to provide input on its progress achieving the Critical Operational Capabilities (Receive, Analyze, Disseminate, Gather) and the Enabling Capabilities (Privacy, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties Protections; Sustainment; Communications and Outreach; Security), and on additional priority areas, including governance, the effectiveness of federal support, and demographic information. In September 2014, WSIC participated in a validation call with DHS to further discuss the capabilities and allow any necessary clarification.

DHS will use the results of the 2014 Assessment to develop an individual report for the WSIC summarizing its capabilities aligned to the critical operational capabilities and the enabling capabilities and will also publish the overall findings from the 2014 Assessment in a National Network Report that describes the aggregate capability and performance of the National Network, as well as data-driven recommendations to further strengthen and mature fusion center capabilities and performance. Both reports are expected to be released in December, 2014.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

HSC Representative: David Woodbury

HSC Alternate: Brian Knepper

BACKGROUND

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is dedicated to protecting, enhancing, and promoting public safety and to the preservation, protection, effective management, and maintenance of Wisconsin's natural resources. It is responsible for implementing the laws of the state and, where applicable, federal laws that protect and enhance public safety and the natural resources of Wisconsin. It has full responsibility for coordinating the disciplines and programs necessary to provide a clean environment and a full-range of outdoor recreational opportunities for Wisconsin's citizens and visitors.

The Department's Emergency Management Administrator coordinates agency responses to emergencies and disasters. The DNR's Law Enforcement Officers and the Bureau of Law Enforcement's Homeland Security Coordinator assist local law enforcement efforts. The Bureau of Forest Protection responds to and provides for statewide assistance during forest fires. The Public Drinking Water Security Coordinator works with local public drinking water facilities. The DNR's Incident Management Teams assist local units of government and other state agencies in responding to emergencies. The Dam Safety personnel coordinate response to dam safety issues.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Information Sharing and Analysis: The Department of Natural Resources uses WSIC updates to disseminate information statewide to its law enforcement officers. The DNR also works with the STAC, Minnesota Joint Analysis Center (MNJAC), Threat Liaison Officer (TLO) alerts, Wisconsin Crime Alert, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) Homeport Information System, and Border Intelligence Unit (BIU) information published by the New York State Intelligence Center (NYSIC) to provide information for staff. This allows communication from the field to each of these venues. The DNR uses a suspicious activity report (SAR) system to allow information to be shared between the DNR and other agencies. Last year DNR signed an agreement with the Wisconsin Department of Justice to share information related to the Cannabis Enforcement and Suppression Effort (CEASE) program which is considered a successful collaboration.

Public Safety: The DNR continues to work with local governments, health officials, and federal agencies to implement the BioWatch Project. This project is an air sampling and testing program that monitors for particulates that could be present in a biological weapons attack. The DNR's Drinking Water Program continues to assist communities in updating emergency response plans and security vulnerability assessments for drinking water facilities. The DNR conducts tabletop exercises for municipal community public water systems. This project receives funding from the USEPA Counter Terrorism Coordination Program.   A DNR Team has completed Facility Security Assessments of the Department's property with assistance from Capitol Police and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. The goal was to identify needed enhancements to secure the safety of Department employees and the public who visit or do business with them.

Ready-To-Respond: The Department maintains a state of readiness, which allows for a rapid response to emerging public safety concerns. It also looks to enhance efficiency in the ability to respond. DNR has placed six conservation wardens on the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Tactical Team. This ensures smooth and coordinated efforts between agencies and has been an outstanding collaborative process the last two years. The wardens train and respond to all DOJ missions on a full-time basis. DOJ has trained the wardens more comprehensively on urban tactics and DNR has provided advanced training in rural and maritime environments. Together, this team is capable of almost any mission around the state.

The warden service has five "mission ready statewide teams" providing an immediate response capability with well trained personnel. These teams include:

- Tactical Boat Operator Team: Wardens trained to higher level on high speed large vessel approaches, incapacitation, clearing, and boarding.
- ROV Operator Team: Wardens trained on five highly functional submersible camera/recovery units that find bodies, nets, look for IED's, and check infrastructure, and other objects underwater. During October 2014, this team assisted a city police department with an extensive search in a river for a firearm allegedly used in two homicides.
- Tactical Flight Officer Team: Wardens, state patrol troopers, DOJ agents, and Capitol Police officers all trained on how to run the thermal imaging units on two DNR aircraft. The equipment is commonly used for public safety search and rescue missions as well as marijuana detection.
- Tactical Team: Six wardens on the DOJ tactical team.
- Natural Resource Board and VIP Protection Team: Wardens trained in personal protection details for dignitaries during high profile meetings and tours around the state.

Increased participation in real events and exercises helps the Department identify ways to improve its readiness for future responses. This past year, the DNR responded to a request for assistance from the Capitol Police in which DNR staff assisted in providing public safety and property protection over a period of several months at the State Capitol.

Securing Wisconsin's Ports and Waterways: The DNR is the state's primary marine enforcement agency and is part of the Maritime Port Security Collaborative in the ports of Milwaukee, Superior/Duluth, and Green Bay. This allows the DNR and other governmental agencies to leverage resources and reduce costs while providing increased security. Such efforts enhance the expertise of individual agencies and merge their resources in a time of need. The DNR also trains with other agencies to practice merging these specialties into a force response package. The Department has aerial Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) optics for two of its airplanes. Both units were purchased through a Port Security grant to be used to improve port security in the Great Lakes. This equipment can also be used for search and rescue activities as well as law enforcement purposes around the state. DNR hosted a three-day training session with the FBI Tactical Team, the Green Bay Police Department, and the Sturgeon Bay Police Department addressing high speed boat operations, boarding, and climbing ships.

Hazardous Spills (ESF #10): Department personnel participated in the development of the National Approach to Response Project initiated by the USEPA to respond to hazardous substance spills or releases as outlined in Emergency Support Function 10 of the National Response Plan. DNR, along

with other state, local, and federal agencies as well as private entities, were involved in planning and exercising in two major spill exercises: along the Mississippi River in La Crosse and on the Horicon Marsh. Personnel are also participating as members of an Emergency Preparedness Task Force for the Great Lakes Commission. The Department tracks or coordinates the response to an average of 600 hazardous materials spills per year. The Department is completing a pilot project of creating an extensive spill response equipment and personnel inventory which can be utilized by the Great Lakes states and Canadian provinces in the event of a spill on the Great Lakes.

Communications Interoperability - WISCOM System*:* The development of the WISCOM system continues and DNR is one of the first agencies to purchase trunking software that is required to allow operation on the WISCOM system for all of its mobile and portable radios. The DNR shares the use of its radio tower infrastructure so that WISCOM can improve communications interoperability at a reduced cost.

Port Security and Interoperability: Port security encompasses many local, state, and federal agencies, thus complicating communication. The DNR, using federal port security funding, is purchasing multiband radios for its wardens along Lake Michigan. This technology will allow for interoperability during critical response times and permit the free flow of information. DNR was able to introduce DOJ and State Patrol into port security collaborative groups and assist them with grant applications.   Training relating to maritime security includes:

- Summer of 2014: DNR hosted three Tactical Boat Operator sessions around the state and included many local police and sheriff departments.
- Summer of 2014: The very first ROV team training session took place using advance search techniques in swift water.
- August 2014: The first State Patrol and DNR comprehensive pilot training session related to aerial FLIR units.
- August 2014: DNR hosted tactical maritime training in Milwaukee harbor with DNR officers, the Milwaukee Police Department, FBI, and DOJ.
- September 2014: DNR hosted tactical maritime and rural operations/fugitive apprehension training on Washington Island (Door County) with DNR officers and DOJ agents.

NIMS and NRF Compliance: DNR has four Incident Management Teams (IMTs) that are designated as Type 3 and is also co-leading with WEM a statewide Complex All Hazards Incident Management Team or Type 2 Team. DNR has personnel who have responded to Type 2 and Type 1 events. More than half of the agency's 1,200 first responders have received a minimum level of ICS-300 training. Forestry and DNR law enforcement personnel are in the process of completing specific training in the command and general staff positions for the All Hazards Type 2 Team for complex events. The Bureau of Law Enforcement utilizes an electronic interactive Incident Command Structure (ICS) program to train field personnel for any type of event and shares the program with any agency at no cost. Forestry has a typed equipment inventory system that is utilized by members of the National Wildfire Coordinating Group and is NIMS compliant. DNR is represented on the EMAC Advance Team.

Cannabis Enforcement and Suppression Effort (CEASE) Program on Public Lands: Due to public safety and property management issues, the DNR has become concerned about the increasing amount of marijuana grows occurring on Wisconsin public lands. DNR, in cooperation with the Department of Justice and federal agencies, promotes programs to educate the public and agency staff on what to look for and how to report illegal or suspicious activity. DNR and DCI have strengthened their partnership and training sessions this year relating to these large scale takedowns.

Emergency Response Capability: The Department's 1,200 first responders are located throughout the state and represent the following programs or disciplines: spill coordinators, drinking water, waste water, hazardous waste management, air management, law enforcement, forestry (fire suppression), dam safety engineers, parks, fish management, wildlife management, and communication (public information).

The agency has four Region Type 3 Incident Management Teams (IMTs) that primarily respond to wildfires but are also used to respond to All Hazards emergencies. They have assisted in the coordination of mitigation efforts and volunteer cleanup actions after windstorms throughout the state this year. They are also routinely used to respond to flooding incidents and utilized to respond to other emergencies. These teams, along with other DNR operations work crews, work with the local units of government in tornados, floods, snowstorms, and other emergencies. In addition, members of IMTs have been deployed to wild land fires in the western part of the United States and Canada. The Department is co-leading the Complex All Hazards Type 2 Incident Management Team (IMT).

The Bureau of Law Enforcement has the five "mission ready teams" discussed above that allow the warden service to quickly supply highly trained wardens with specialized equipment to address all types of public sector needs. The bureau also has six strike teams (five regional and one at headquarters) that provide support to local law enforcement and assist local responders with equipment and personnel in responding to any type of emergency or disaster. The DNR has eleven planes stationed in five locations around the state. The planes can be used for search and rescue operations as well as for damage assessment following storms or hazardous substance spills.

Each of the DNR's five regions has spill coordinators and dam safety engineers. Spill coordinators work with local spill response personnel, regional hazardous materials emergency response teams, USEPA, USCG, and the 54th Civil Support Team (CST) to mitigate hazardous substance spills or releases. Dam safety engineers respond to actual and potential dam outages throughout the state. They are also responsible for dam safety and security. The DNR maintains an extensive equipment inventory that is utilized to respond to emergency situations. This inventory includes, but is not limited to, pumps, generators, earth moving equipment, boats, ATVs, trucks, and fire response equipment.

This year 20 DNR personnel received FEMA disaster training provided by Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM). These people may be utilized to assist in damage assessment following an emergency and may be made available to assist other agencies with coordination of the Environmental Enforcement and Emergency Management Section. WEM established the Wisconsin Emergency Support Team, which is to be utilized to expedite a multistate agency response in the field. The DNR maintains an extensive equipment inventory that is utilized to respond to emergency situations. This inventory includes, but is not limited to, pumps, generators, earth moving equipment, boats, ATVs, trucks, and fire response equipment.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION - DIVISION OF WISCONSIN STATE PATROL

HSC Representative: Superintendent Stephen Fitzgerald
HSC Alternate: Lieutenant Paul Wolfe

BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT), in support of all modes of transportation, is responsible for planning, building, and maintaining the state and interstate highway systems in Wisconsin. In addition, the DOT shares costs of building and operating county and local transportation systems to include highways, public transit and other modes. DOT plans, promotes, and financially supports air, rail, and water transportation along with bicycle and pedestrian facilities.

The DOT-Division of State Patrol (WSP) promotes highway and public safety to enhance the quality of life for all Wisconsin citizens and visitors by providing and supporting professional, competent, and compassionate law enforcement and traffic safety services. WSP conducts traffic and criminal law enforcement activities, including highway criminal interdiction, and responds to assist local law enforcement and other agencies in the event of a civil disturbance, man-made or natural disaster, crisis, catastrophe, complex incident, and other emergency or event that exceeds normal operations. It also serves in a pivotal role to inspect and regulate the motor carrier industry to ensure the safe transport of hazardous materials and other cargos on Wisconsin's highways, protects transportation and other critical infrastructure and key resources, and provides protective services to the Governor, his or her family, and visiting dignitaries while they are travelling and in other circumstances.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Improve Information Sharing with Outside Agencies: The Wisconsin State Patrol (WSP) has continued to develop and implement new methodologies for sharing information with partner law enforcement and other agencies using cutting edge information technology platforms. These efforts serve to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of our public safety and homeland security mission in concert with state, tribal, county and local agencies, and entities by providing a common operating picture and facilitating situational awareness among them. The Traffic and Criminal Software (TraCS) and Mobile Architecture for Communications Handling (MACH) are primary platforms managed by the WSP that are multi-agency in nature. The TraCS Version 10 has been fielded in 2014 with several upgrades. Most noteworthy among these are the Incident Location Tool (ILT), which facilitates the mapping of all types of incidents, and enhanced connectivity, which allows officers to retrieve electronic forms and reports in their entirety. The MACH software has been fully implemented within the WSP in 2014 while six state, 16 county, and over 30 local law enforcement agencies are in the process of doing so as well. This software has essential capabilities for improved incident management and response during significant events and emergencies and in daily operations.   The WSP Data Warehouse project encompasses the collection and storage of electronic citations, traffic warnings, traffic crash, and related law enforcement reports which are made available to all participating public safety agencies in the Wisconsin Justice Information Sharing

(WIJIS) Gateway. This has proven to enhance multi-agency efforts to relate such information that may be pertinent to ongoing investigations of criminal or terrorist activities and threats. The WSP also has maintained a direct relationship with the Wisconsin State Information Center (WSIC) to provide vital law enforcement information for fusion and analysis to ascertain criminal and potential terrorist threats within the state.

Assist in the Protection of Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources: The WSP, as the primary traffic law enforcement agency in Wisconsin, has a pivotal role in providing necessary law enforcement and security of the transportation infrastructure. This includes the Interstate and all other highway and road systems, which are essential to commerce and the safety and well-being of our citizens and visitors who travel on them. In addition, the security and protection of nuclear power generating plants, bridges, dams, high-profile public venues and other critical infrastructure and key resources within our borders are of vital importance. The economic vitality of our state depends upon all sectors, including tourism, agriculture, and manufacturing among others. The WSP serves as a key homeland security component by providing law enforcement resources that help to ensure safety and security during weather-related incidents, hazardous materials spills, radiological emergencies, large-scale flooding, civil disturbances, and potential terrorist-related incidents.

Train and Deploy WSP Sworn Officers in Multi-agency Highway Criminal Interdiction and Homeland Security Efforts to Better Identify Potential Criminal and Terrorist Activity: As the statewide coordinating agency for Domestic Highway Enforcement (DHE) within the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) program, the WSP is a key partner in Highway Criminal Interdiction (HCI) enforcement. This involves close working relationships with local, county, and state agencies, which in a team effort interdict the trafficking of narcotics and related contraband and curb the adverse effects of illegal substance abuse within our communities. With a focus on "All Crimes, All Threats, and All Hazards," and coordinated intelligence-based policing, the DHE initiative has proven effective in degrading and disrupting the illegal transport of drugs, money, and weapons on Wisconsin highways. Illegal or suspicious activities observed by WSP troopers and inspectors patrolling our state's highways are reported to key agencies to enhance homeland security efforts. These agencies include the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States Customs and Border Protection, and the Wisconsin Department of Justice - Division of Criminal Investigation among others. The WSP Bureau of Public Security and Communications (BPSC) maintains specialized operations capabilities that include an Air Support Unit (ASU), Technical Reconstruction Unit (TRU), and a K9 Unit. These are necessary resources, providing surveillance, search and locate, crime scene mapping, and narcotics/explosives detection to assist in criminal interdiction efforts. The HCI efforts of WSP officers have resulted in nearly 4,000 related arrests in 2014.

Improve Emergency Response Capability and Utilization of the Incident Management System: The WSP utilizes National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Incident Command System (ICS) protocols and practices in its daily operations to manage emergency response efforts. During significant natural or man-made catastrophes, disasters, or other incidents and events in which county or local agencies request assistance, the WSP is postured to provide resources in the context of comprehensive response capabilities in accordance with NIMS standards. These capabilities are structured using a NIMS-typed resource approach to ensure rapid response and mutual assistance in the initial operational timeframe and beyond. The WSP has continued to improve its capabilities in this capacity to better serve as a mutual assisting agency for emergencies and events within the state and for potential Emergency Mutual Aid Compact (EMAC) requests. The ICS framework is central to how the WSP manages incidents and is a key element in the Emergency Transportation Operations (ETO) plan for responding to adverse events on our transportation system such as snowstorms, hazardous

materials spills, and major vehicle crash incidents. The WSP has continued to train, respond more effectively, and has participated in several exercises and events in 2014 to include deployment of its Incident Management Team (IMT).

Enhance Statewide Communications Interoperability: The Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communication (WISCOM) is an initiative that enables public safety agencies, at the federal, tribal, state, county, and local levels, to more effectively communicate with each other during major disasters and emergencies, and in day-to-day operations. The system has been developed and implemented through efforts by the Wisconsin Department of Justice and the WSP Bureau of Public Security and Communications and utilizes statewide and regional interoperability talk groups. WISCOM has continued to be fielded during 2014 with an increase to nearly 20,000 registered public safety radios now available for use throughout the state.

WISCONSIN CHIEFS OF POLICE ASSOCIATION

HSC Representative: Chief Steven Riffel

HSC Alternate: Chief Greg Leck

BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association (WCPA) was established in 1907 and is primarily a law enforcement association for police executives. The WCPA has over 700 members and provides educational and support services to all its membership, as well as the entire Wisconsin law enforcement community. The WCPA is dedicated to supporting and enhancing law enforcement services across the state.

Through its legislative committee, the WCPA monitors all proposed legislation that affects law enforcement services or objectives. The WCPA Legislative Committee communicates directly with legislators to protect the interests of the Wisconsin law enforcement community.

The Wisconsin Police Leadership Foundation (WPLF) is a sister organization of the WCPA. This non-profit leadership foundation supports executive education and professional development by sponsoring training conferences. In addition, the WPLF directly supports the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Death Response Team (LEDR). LEDR responds when any Wisconsin law enforcement agency experiences a death of a law enforcement officer, regardless of the circumstance.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Specific Legislation: The WCPA will continue to work towards passage of legislation allowing law enforcement officers who are not acting in their official duties to carry/possess firearms in a school or on school grounds as a matter of homeland security. This is a critical security component because highly trained and skilled officers enhance school and children's safety in response to the numerous incidents in educational facilities within the country.

Legislation Affecting Law Enforcement: The WCPA will continue monitoring new proposed legislation and to seek changes to existing laws that affect Wisconsin law enforcement.

Law Enforcement Leadership and Support: The WCPA provides both members and non-members access to cutting edge executive law enforcement training opportunities through sponsored conferences and seminars. The WCPA continues its support of the WI Law Enforcement Death Response (LEDR) Team that supports all Wisconsin law enforcement during times of crisis.

Statewide Jurisdictional Authority: The WCPA continues to work toward new legislation that provides for statewide law enforcement jurisdictional authority for all certified Wisconsin law enforcement officers to enhance homeland security.

WISCONSIN STATE FIRE CHIEFS' ASSOCIATION

HSC Representative: Fire Chief Bradley J. Liggett, City of Beloit

WSFCA President: Fire Chief Paul Nelson, Deforest Fire & EMS

WSFCA Past President: SMSgt Matthew J Davies, WI ANG CRTC/CEF

BACKGROUND

Established in 1929, the Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs' Association (WSFCA) has provided leadership, representation, and support for the Wisconsin Fire Service for eighty-three years. The WSFCA represents the interests of 864 fire departments in Wisconsin. The WSFCA is active in member leadership development, improving firefighter safety, increasing fire service all-hazards response capacity, improving life safety in the built environment, and being an indispensable partner in homeland security mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery strategies.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Wisconsin Fire Service Emergency Response Plan: Working with our critical partners in MABAS Wisconsin and Wisconsin Emergency Management, the Wisconsin Fire Service Emergency Response Plan was established in 2008. The plan supports Emergency Support Functions 4, 8, 9, and 10 of the overarching Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan. The plan continues to be enhanced with the formation of important components that are integral to an efficient, timely, and sustainable response in the all-hazards environment. These enhanced components are:

- **Interstate Mutual Aid –** WSFCA is working to facilitate borderless mutual aid across state lines. The Interstate Mutual Aid System project is a national initiative to facilitate day to day mutual aid across state borders. The goal of this project is to eliminate barriers to providing reciprocal mutual aid between neighboring border communities. Working with states' legislation will pave the way for this barrier-free emergency response partnership while limiting liability and maintaining the high standards Wisconsin expects from its first responders. The WSFCA participated in a multi-state project coordination meeting in February of 2014. We need to continue to march forward with a legislative priority to create borderless response framework.
- **MABAS –** Under Wisconsin Administrative Code, Chapter WEM 8, the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System has become the cornerstone of the Wisconsin Fire Service Emergency Response Plan. Over 90% of the state's population is protected by this mutual aid consortium. Fifty-one counties and the City of Milwaukee comprise a total of fifty-seven MABAS Divisions. The program continues to grow with the assistance of MABAS Wisconsin and WEM Fire Services Coordinator. In August 2014, MABAS-WI held its 4th Annual Conference with 167 attendees.   MABAS

WI and the WSFCA are working together on the development and delivery of Fire Ground Management education programs to improve incident commander operational situation awareness and decision-making.

- **Mutual Aid Net** – This initiative is a web-based software program that will be utilized to notify emergency management, public safety answering points, and fire departments of the activation of the Wisconsin Fire Service Emergency Response Plan. It will be a central data point for resource inventory of all fire department resources in the state. Once the data is built out, there will be an accurate picture of the response capacity in Wisconsin as well as real-time availability of capital resources for disaster mutual aid and for Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) requests. MABAS Wisconsin and the WSFCA were working towards a data entry and maintenance protocol with the goal of being operational in 2014. This project required a significant investment of human resources and training that is currently unfunded. As such, WSFCA was not able to reach its operational goal.
- **Credentialing System** – WSFCA is working with WEM and MABAS WI on developing a credentialing plan for an all hazards response. This system will provide for the identification of emergency responders across the state, identify qualifications for response, and provide a system for credentialing human resources for disaster response. This will increase scene security, accountability, and response efficiency when a disaster does occur in the state or when resources are deployed for an EMAC request. Departments are entering data and it will be important to complete this data entry and test the system in the near future.

Wisconsin Fire Services Coordination: The WEM Fire Services Coordinator has been a key element of the success of all of these programs. Managing the Regional Emergency All Climate Training Center, coordinating the implementation of the Fire Services Response Plan, and implementing a restructured Hazardous Materials Operational Plan has been no small task. The Fire Services Coordinator has been working with Solberg Foam LLC to develop a "private-public" partnership to establish a class "B" firefighting foam cache which will be stored at Volk Field. The foam cache will be in place by the end of 2014. The Wisconsin State Fire Chief's Association wants to express our appreciation to WEM for providing for this coordination. WEM contributes immensely to our overall preparedness and response goal with a unified vision for our future.

WSFCA and the Contingency Response Work Group: WSFCA is engaged with the Comprehensive Response Working Group. This working group is made up of several state agencies as well as the WSFCA, the EMS association, the Red Cross, and multiple other agencies that would respond to a disaster. The charter of this group is to put into place plans addressing the issues found during the development of the THIRA. WFSCA has been working in the ESF 4 area of this working group.

A subgroup of the Comprehensive Response Working Group was formed and is composed of WSFCA, WI National Guard, WEM, DNR, and representatives from local/tribal IMT's. The charter of this subgroup is to develop a plan to provide for unified reception, staging, onward movement, and integration (URSOI) of responders coming into a disaster. The main focus of the plan is so that civilian and military responders, private partners, and volunteers are received, staged, sent to the scene when needed, and properly integrated into the established Incident Command System working the disaster. The goal is to have civilian IMT's and military responders working the URSOI process side-by-side and using the same system to check in regardless of what type of uniform they are wearing. The URSOI site would be located some distance from the actual incident site so as to not overwhelm the IC as people arrive. The basic concept is to build a funnel for all those responding to the disaster and to trickle them into incident staging

as called for and needed by the incident commander (IC). This plan will be put through the paces in a tabletop exercise at Volk Field in November of 2014.

Emergency Services Training Academy: The Emergency Services Training Academy located at Volk Field is a synergistic partnership between the WSFCA, Department of Military Affairs, Wisconsin Emergency Management, the Wisconsin Technical College System, and UW-Oshkosh. These partners have come together to provide training that improves response capacity, firefighter safety, and leadership in the fire service. These partners are providing quarterly training opportunities in fire response strategy and tactics, specialized problems, safety officer programs, incident management, and fire department administration. Examples of course work provided at the Academy are WSCFA Chiefing 101 and 201, Hybrid Vehicle Response, Fire Department Safety Officer, and the National Fire Academy Wisconsin Weekend. The potential for this to be the central location for academy-level course work and hands-on training is endless. This is where our investment in homeland security can pay large dividends in building response capacity. The target audience will be from entry-level first responders to public safety leaders. This will be an all hazards approach aimed at police, fire, emergency medical services, and departments of public works.

Fire Service Threat Liaison Officer Program: The WSFCA continues to work with the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC) to build capacity in threat recognition and suspicious activity reporting. The WSIC has been an exceptional partner in the education of TLOs in the follow-up of fire and EMS-originated suspicious activity reports. The WSFCA is working with the WSIC to provide a fire service representative to the WSIC. In the tight budgets that exist in the state, it has been difficult to find a fire department that can provide a person to work in the WSIC. This is a key problem because it is important to have a fire service representative that can help shape the products distributed by the WSIC for fire service consumption. Providing some type of wage reimbursement to a community willing to share an employee with the WSIC would be an invaluable investment towards accomplishing this mission. This would further build capacity in the WSIC and also create a direct connection to the fire service.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS - WISCONSIN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

HSC Representative: Administrator Brian Satula

HSC Alternate: Patrick O'Connor

BACKGROUND

Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) coordinates effective disaster response and recovery efforts in support of local governments. Through planning, training, and exercising, WEM prepares state officials, citizens, and response personnel to minimize the loss of lives and property.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

FEMA DR-4141: This federal disaster declaration was officially declared on August 8, 2013, for severe storms, flooding and mudslides that occurred between June 20-28 in Ashland, Bayfield, Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Richland, St. Croix and Vernon Counties as well as areas inhabited by the Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa. More than $7,645,910 in eligible public assistance expenses have been approved for over 135 applicants and 258 projects. Funds available for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program total $1,524,748. Four applications have been approved totaling $727,859. Two grants have been submitted to FEMA Region V for approval totaling $750,210.

Strategic Plan: Wisconsin Emergency Management assigned a workgroup consisting of eleven Division members along with a facilitator that developed the 2014-2016 Strategic Plan. The plan was completed and presented to staff on January 27, 2014. The plan is a guide for the Division and includes 20 objectives and 17 action items. Each action item is identified with a start and end date, responsible party for the implementation, and which objectives the action item addresses. Progress is reviewed at internal Management Meetings, and the Plan is discussed at the quarterly Division meetings.

Wisconsin Disaster Fund: Between February 2013 and February 2014, $428,900 was paid out to twenty-two applicants in ten counties. Following a series of severe storms and tornadoes that occurred from May through September 2014 across Wisconsin, an estimated $1,300,000 in eligible expenses was submitted from forty-three individual jurisdictions in thirteen counties impacted by these events. Although these requests exceed the $793,200 currently on hand, road damage claims will be submitted for review by DOT for processing under their Disaster Damage Aid program. If needed, a request for additional funding will be submitted to Joint Committee on Finance.

Regional All Climate Training (REACT) Center: Over the past year, progress continues in the build-out of the REACT Center facility to not only maintain its status as a nationally-recognized and accredited training facility but also expand our course subject matters to include Certified Fire Inspector and Fire Officer III & IV. The REACT Center instructors continue to work collaboratively with the Texas Engineering Extension Service (TEEX) to further enhance training capabilities. There is also an instructor exchange program where REACT instructors teach at Disaster City in Texas and TEEX instructors come and deliver specialized training at the REACT Center. We also added two additional skill areas: Hazardous Material Response and Mitigation as well as Machinery and Vehicle Extrication. Efforts remain ongoing in our development of Wisconsin Taskforce 1 (WI-TF1) to maintain the current FEMA Type III equivalent team as well as training military units such as Civil Support Teams (CSTs), CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Packages (CERFPs) and Homeland Response Forces (HRFs). WI-TF 1 is also working toward FEMA Type I equivalencies having now added canine capability and recently adding three physicians to the Medical Specialist element of WI-TF 1. The REACT Center is also exploring private-public partnerships with the railroad industry to begin training our first responder communities and railroad employees.

State Interoperable Mobile Communications (SIMCOM): WEM Exercise and Communications staff, Fire Services and Emergency Police Service Coordinators, Wisconsin National Guard, and Winnebago County executed SIMCOM 14 for over 220 registered participants and 35 platforms representing more than 75 local, county, state, federal and volunteer agencies. Participants had the opportunity to share information on their mobile communications assets, develop relationships, and learn the capabilities of other agencies.

CAPSTONE 14: The 2014 CAPSTONE exercise was a full-scale exercise conducted by the eight states of the Central United States Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC) to practice a large-scale earthquake disaster response. WEM supported the exercise by activating the Type 2 Emergency Management Assistance Compact Assistance Team (EMAC A-Team). The exercise provided WEM the opportunity to deploy and exercise the team at the Illinois State Emergency Operations Center processing over 200 requests for assistance to augment their response to the catastrophic damage from the earthquake.

Incident Management Teams (IMT): Following last year's solicitation for and selection of qualified personnel, 41 members were placed on the State Complex team under the leadership of an Incident Commander and Deputy. They attended intensive training in October 2013 and January 2014. The team was determined to be mission ready in July 2014.

Comprehensive Response System: In 2014, the Comprehensive Response Working Group (CRWG) was formed by merging the Inter-Agency Working Group, the National Incident Management Advisory Group, and the Catastrophic Planning Group. The mission of the CRWG is to develop a mobilization plan that supports the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan and is consistent with the National Preparedness Goal of creating a secure and resilient nation with the capabilities required across the whole community to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk. The goals of the CRWG are:

- Develop a system in Wisconsin that possesses an ongoing process of identifying risk, that continually assesses the necessary capability to manage the risk, and delivers the capability that is necessary to meet it.
- Develop a mobilization plan for the timely delivery of resources and capability that supports the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan and is consistent with the National Preparedness Goal.

- Provide a foundation for a system that utilizes the key principles of the National Response Framework: engaged partnerships, tiered response, scalable, flexible, adaptable operational capabilities, unity of effort through unified command, and the readiness to act when needed.

The objectives of the CRWG are:

- Organize current capability and planning initiatives of the whole community of responders to a structure that promotes information sharing and avoids duplication of effort.
- Develop a "phased synchronization matrix" to plan out the capability needs to enable the response, to deliver resources for survivor needs, and to begin the restoration process. The matrix will identify gaps in capability and identify strategies to deliver the needed capability on time.
- Focus on the priorities of need and the coordination necessary during the first 72 hours of a catastrophic event, with a goal of preplanning the incident for the first thirty days.

Training and Exercises: WEM provided training to over 2,900 emergency responders statewide last year. Courses included incident management, public information, mass fatalities response, hazard mitigation, disaster response and recovery, emergency planning for schools, and social media in disaster response. WEM also supported 34 exercises that provided opportunities for county and local governments to test emergency response plans and identify areas for improvement. In 2014, the exercise program expanded to include public-private partnership workshops and is developing a multi-county exercise scenario for a major tornado.

Radiological Emergency Preparedness: Hostile Action Based (HAB) planning for events at our nuclear power plants, which began in collaboration with the State of Minnesota in August 2012, culminated in a full-scale exercise in July 2014 with an event at Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant near Red Wing, Minnesota.   This required the coordination and concurrence of two states and three counties.   The exercise was the first FEMA-evaluated HAB exercise in the nation without penalty – no findings were issued against either state or any of the three counties. The next evaluated HAB exercise is with Point Beach Nuclear Plant (PBNP) in September 2015. This planning is more complex for Wisconsin as PBNP is within our borders and our own state and county assets will be deployed rather than contributing as mutual aid. Planning began in fall 2013 and is currently on going.

Cyber Security Awareness: WEM's ReadyWisconsin website is now the main Cyber Security information website for the State of Wisconsin. Residents can get timely updates on the latest cyber scams as well as tips to stay safe in the digital world.

AmeriCorps ReadyWisconsin: In 2013, WEM received federal AmeriCorps funding to start up a new program to improve emergency preparedness volunteer management in the State. The program currently sponsors 14 AmeriCorps members placed in counties around the State who provide preparedness education to citizens, development and implementation of emergency volunteer management plans, and assistance to county emergency management. In the first year of the program, AmeriCorps members provided outreach and education to nearly 2,500 citizens, recruited over 250 new emergency volunteers, and distributed 1,000 preparedness kits to seniors.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS - WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

HSC Representative: Maj Gen Donald P. Dunbar (WI HS Advisor)

BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Army National Guard is made up of approximately 7,700 soldiers including a headquarters staff in Madison and four major commands located throughout sixty-seven Wisconsin communities: the 32nd "Red Arrow" Infantry Brigade Combat Team headquartered at Camp Douglas, the 64th Troop Command in Madison, 157th Maneuver Enhancement Brigade in Milwaukee, and the 426th Regiment Regional Training Institute (RTI) at Fort McCoy.

The Army National Guard (ARNG) is one of the seven reserve components of the United States armed forces. It is also the organized militia of fifty-four separate entities (made up of the fifty states, the territories of Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia).

Approximately 2,300 men and women serve in Wisconsin's Air National Guard (ANG). Air Guard units include the 115th Fighter Wing in Madison; 128th Air Control Squadron and Combat Readiness Training Center at Volk Field; and the 128th Air Refueling Wing in Milwaukee.

The Joint Force Headquarters of the Wisconsin National Guard (WING) maintains a Joint Staff to manage, plan, direct, and provide support and interagency coordination of military forces of assigned state and federal domestic operations. The Joint Staff leads all domestic military operations activity during times of emergency and ensures the unity of effort of any Title 10 military forces supporting crisis response.

The Wisconsin National Guard provides two critical units to the nation's Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) response enterprises. The first is the 54th Civil Support Team headquartered in Madison, WI. This twenty-two person team is able to rapidly deploy, assist local first responders in determining the nature of an incident or attack, provide medical and technical advice, and pave the way for identification and arrival of follow-on state and federal military response assets. The second is the CBRN Enhanced Response Force Packages (CERFP) team, which consists of approximately 186 soldiers and airmen. The team has a command and control element, a decontamination element, a medical element, a casualty search and extraction element, and a fatalities search and recovery element. The teams are specially trained to respond to either a manmade or natural disaster event in support of civil authorities.

The Wisconsin National Guard administers two youth programs that develop and foster the growth and development of our state's youth. The Wisconsin National Guard Challenge Academy at Ft. McCoy intervenes and reclaims the lives of at-risk sixteen to eighteen year old high school students,

providing them the skills and discipline to become productive citizens. The STARBASE Wisconsin program, operated in Milwaukee, WI, provides an interactive, academic outreach program that helps fifth-grade youth increase their knowledge in science, technology, engineering, and math. Administered by the National Guard Bureau (a joint bureau of the departments of the Army and Air Force), the ARNG and ANG have both a federal and state mission. The dual mission, a provision of the U.S. Constitution and the U.S. Code, results in each soldier and airman holding membership in both the National Guard of his or her state and in the U.S. Army or U.S. Air Force.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Wisconsin National Guard Participation in Working Groups: The Wisconsin Joint Staff continues to participate in the Comprehensive Response Working Group to provide liaison and collaboration with state agencies that need information or the ability to coordinate with the National Guard. This provides an opportunity for the Guard to gain information on the plans and activities of those state agencies as well as an opportunity for the Guard to highlight its capabilities and resources. The Wisconsin National Guard also participates in the Regional Interagency Steering Committee which holds quarterly meetings at FEMA Region V headquarters. Further, the Guard participates in the Joint Services Working Group which meets semiannually in various locations throughout the State and includes representation from other branches and components of the military services. This year the staff has assisted in developing a Unified Reception Staging and Onward Integration team in Wisconsin.

Participation in Regional Emergency Preparedness Exercises in 2014: The Wisconsin National Guard participated in numerous regional emergency preparedness exercises to include Vigilant Guard Alaska-2014, International Cyber Shield Exercise 2014, Central United States Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC) CAPSTONE-14, and Patriot Exercise 2014. Vigilant Guard Alaska-2014 is a regional, tactically-focused exercise which includes multiple interagency field training exercises that are focused on the response and recovery from a major earthquake and tsunami. This exercise is conducted to ensure the State of Alaska and the nation are prepared and ready to respond to catastrophic events. International Cyber Shield Exercise 2014 aims to contribute to ongoing global activities related to building confidence and security in the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs). This exercise also aims to provide a platform for information sharing on key aspects pertaining to cyber security and with particular focus on the effective handling of incidents. Central United States Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC) CAPSTONE-14 is designed to strengthen partnerships between local, state and federal governments, while engaging public and private sector entities in planning response and recovery from a catastrophic earthquake occurring within the New Madrid Seismic Zone (NMSZ). Additionally, Central United States Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC) CAPSTONE-14 will support plans to improve building inspection capabilities and promote code adoption to enhance seismic safety and community resilience. Patriot Exercise 2014 is a Domestic Operations (DOMOPS) training exercise that focuses on increasing the understanding of coordination, policies, and procedures required in conducting a Joint Inter-Agency domestic response.

Wisconsin CBRN Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP): The Wisconsin National Guard continues to deploy a specialized chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) unit of 186 soldiers and airmen that provides a reinforcement of medical, decontamination, search and rescue, and fatality search and recovery. The CERFP continues to participate in all major domestic operations training exercises on interoperable and inter-agency operations while exercising the unit's key tasks of medical, decontamination, and search and rescue. FY15 brings the introduction of improved

decontamination capabilities through a dedicated decontamination trailer and vastly expanded communications through the Joint Incident Site Communications Capability (JISCC). The CERFP participated extensively in Vibrant Response 2014 and will train at Vigilant Guard 2015.

54th Weapons of Mass Destruction Civil Support Team (WMD-CST) Evaluations: What was previously known as External Evaluation (EXEVAL) is now the Training Proficiency Evaluation (TPE). Conducted by Army North (ARNORTH), the 54th WMD- CST was evaluated on their capabilities of performing their tactical mission in accordance with the Combined Arms Training Strategy (CATS) manual. The 54th participates in a TPE every eighteen months. On September 9-11, 2014, the 54th CST participated in a TPE hosted by ARNORTH in Milwaukee WI. The 54th CST also is preparing for their upcoming Standardization Evaluation and Assistance Team Program (SEAT) from NGB on December 2-4, 2014. The SEAT program conducts field evaluations of all response elements in the National Guard CBRN Response Enterprise (CRE) in order to: assure Congress and the DOD of program oversight, assess the degree of compliance with law, audit disposition of allocated resources, assist commanders and states with NG CRE missions to develop programs to maintain capabilities and compliance, and provide the National Guard Bureau and/or states and territories with detailed information for use in making CRE management decisions.

54th Civil Support Team's Support of the Wisconsin Hazardous Materials Response System (WIHMRS) 2013-2014: In close coordination with the state HazMat Coordinator, the 54th WMD- CST provided a variety of training events in advance of deadlines. Specifically, the 54th provided three days of focused WMD training to each of the two Type I teams to meet critical NIMS capability requirements. Furthermore, the 54th developed a training cycle construct to establish a predictable schedule to offer training to all 25 hazmat teams over a 24-month period. These initiatives build on years of close coordination between the 54th and Wisconsin's HazMat teams and ensure future development and cohesion in executing this critical mission.

State Interoperable Mobile Communications Exercise (SIMCOM) 2014: A one-day communications exercise hosted by Wisconsin Emergency Management and the Wisconsin National Guard in Winnebago County focused on ensuring communications interoperability between emergency responders, utilizing their mobile communication vehicles and equipment. The SIMCOM exercise provides interagency communication assets the opportunity to deploy, test, and troubleshoot communications interoperability. Over 40 state and regional organizations totaling over 180 personnel participated in SIMCOM 2014. Organizational representation included the Wisconsin National Guard, Illinois National Guard, Michigan National Guard, Ohio National Guard, numerous county emergency management and sheriff's agencies, state agencies, law enforcement agencies, and other governmental and military entities. SIMCOM continues to be the largest interoperable radio communications exercise in the State and is continually expanding and enhancing overall communications interoperability between multiple agencies.

Wisconsin Nuclear Power Plant Exercises: The Wisconsin Emergency Management Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) program is responsible for developing and maintaining Wisconsin's emergency plans to respond to a nuclear incident and exercising those response plans with affected local communities for the nuclear power plants located at Kewaunee, WI and Point Beach near Two Rivers, WI. The Prairie Island Nuclear Power Plant, located in Red Wing, MN on the Wisconsin border, is also included in the response plans. These exercises are an opportunity for National Guard Reaction Force and Regional WING/WEM representatives to observe the County EOC. Additionally, WING Joint Staff Officers can observe the State EOC as they exercise their capabilities in response to a radiological emergency.

Wisconsin National Guard Reaction Force (NGRF): The Wisconsin National Guard Reaction Force is a combat ready arms force which, upon request from the Governor or President, provides an initial force of up to 125 personnel within eight hours and a follow-on force of up to 375 personnel within twenty-four hours. The 724th EN BN is the current WI-NGRF unit. While the 32nd IBCT is currently in the train-up year, it will conduct validation in 2015 and will assume the NGRF mission on October 1, 2015.   The NGRF continues to train on key tasks of critical site security, vehicle searches, check points and roadblocks, and crowd control techniques.

Participation in Cyber Exercises and Initiatives: The WING participated in Cyber Guard at the Quantico, VA FBI Academy which is a sponsored event by U.S. Cyber Command (USCC). In addition, WING soldiers and airmen participated in Cyber Shield sponsored by National Guard Bureau (NGB) in Little Rock, AK. Each exercise consisted of an Army and Air Guard Joint Team that exercised Cyber Network Defense Team actions and fundamentals on live cyber ranges. Network defense strategies included support of DoD.mil and DOT.gov networks. WING has also been proactive in partnerships/working relationships with Utah, Illinois, and Indiana and these working relationships have strengthened our ability to function with multi-state forces. WING published a Cyber Strategy on October 1, 2014 and has committed to filling ten positions to the Cyber Network Defense Team (CND-T). In addition to the ten positions, the Air National Guard has provided a billet to serve as an Air Cyber Liaison and will train with the CND-T.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (HSPD-12): The Wisconsin Joint Staff leads a multi-disciplined effort to ensure that Wisconsin National Guard complies with HSPD-12 and reduces the opportunity for insider threat. The organization examined all soldiers, airmen, federal technicians, state employees, and contractors in order to validate compliance with HSPD-12/Department of Defense criteria for credentialing and having access to networks and facilities. Procedures were established to resolve issues or remove access to networks/facilities for any non-compliant individual. The Wisconsin National Guard continues to review governing regulations and revise policies and procedures in order to improve personnel security programs.

Joint Healthcare Assistance Team - Ebola: The Wisconsin National Guard Joint Staff, through a Wisconsin Department of Health Service validation, subsequently trained and validated 36 Joint Healthcare Assistance Team members per the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) response protocol specified by the Center for Disease Control (CDC). The JHAT members are poised to respond when directed by the Governor of Wisconsin through Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) in a state active duty (SAD) capacity as a scalable healthcare force package. The Wisconsin National Guard is sustaining the JHAT in an on-call status, prepared to respond to Ebola related requests for assistance anywhere in Wisconsin. Team members have been trained on general EVD medical knowledge, associated transmission routes, proper donning and doffing of personal protective equipment per CDC standards, and can either augment hospital staff by providing care to Ebola patients or sustain the patient load of the medical treatment facility by treating non-Ebola patients as directed by the medical staff.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN

HSC Representative: Phil Montgomery
HSC Alternate: Andrew Kell

BACKGROUND

The Public Service Commission of Wisconsin (PSC) is an independent regulatory agency dedicated to serving the public interest. The agency has been responsible for the regulation of Wisconsin public utilities, including those that are municipally-owned, since 1907. The PSC became a member of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council in 2013.

The PSC mission is to oversee and facilitate the efficient and fair provision of quality utility services in Wisconsin. Our vision is to be a leader in the State and in the nation by facilitating, promoting, and ensuring the availability of affordable, reliable, environmentally sound, and safe utility services. Types of utilities regulated include electric, natural gas, water, combined water and sewer utilities, and certain aspects of local telephone service. More than 1,100 utilities are under the agency's jurisdiction. The PSC works to ensure that, in the absence of competition, adequate and reasonably priced service is provided to utility customers. PSC approval is required before utilities can change rates or build large power plants and major transmission lines.

The PSC is composed of three full-time Commissioners, one of whom serves as Chairperson, who together are the decision makers for the agency. PSC staff consists of auditors, accountants, engineers, rate analysts, attorneys, planners, research analysts, economists, consumer analysts, consumer specialists, court reporters, and paraprofessional/administrative support personnel. These experts work in an advisory role to the Commissioners.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

NERC Grid Exercise II (GridExII) Participation: Grid Exercise II took place on November 13-14, 2013, throughout the United States and parts of Canada, and brought together electricity stakeholders to address grid security and emergency response. The exercise was hosted by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) and included 234 utility, grid operator, and government entities. The exercise created scenarios that involved coordinated physical and cyber-attacks to the bulk electric grid across the United States.

Representatives of the PSC led a Wisconsin government effort to participate as an observing entity, along with representatives from Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs – Division of Emergency Management (WEM) and Wisconsin Department of Administration Division of Enterprise Technology. During the exercise, the Wisconsin representatives were able to interact with participating Wisconsin utilities and grid operators, and discuss emergency plans and procedures. Review of exercise participation occurred in early 2014 and a summary was presented to the Council this past summer.

As a result, a better understanding was established of the complex nature of inter-regional communication protocols and the need for joint response, should a sophisticated attack to the bulk electric grid occur. There appears to be a Wisconsin stakeholder interest in participating in these exercises on a regular basis. As NERC GridEx exercises occur every other year, the next opportunity for participation will be November 2015. The PSC will work with the Council to determine appropriate participation going forward.

Utility Physical and Cybersecurity Protection: Beyond participation in GridExII, the PSC has engaged Wisconsin utilities over the past year on their individual strategies and implementation plans for both the physical and cyber security of their assets. For example, NERC is currently developing new federal physical security standards for critical transmission assets, which was instigated in large part by a transmission substation attack in California in March of 2013. Transmission utilities proactively reached out to the PSC, including setting up meetings to discuss the transmission utilities' plans for compliance, and how these steps fit into holistic protection plans based on risk assessments and cost-effective measures installed where risk is highest. The PSC continues to receive updated information from utilities as their plans are implemented and the PSC reports relevant information to the Council for purposes of Wisconsin government awareness and coordination.

Polar Vortex Utility Coordination: In early January 2014, extreme cold weather swept into Wisconsin, causing the Wisconsin state government to prepare for possible emergency conditions. The PSC established communications with both electric and natural gas utilities to assess situational awareness and receive regular updates. The regional grid operator, Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. (MISO), notified the PSC that they were experiencing high electric demand across the region, and, due to the demands, were taking precautionary "conservation mode" steps. No actual emergency situations within MISO arose from the extreme cold. Natural gas pipeline operators experienced high demand as well from both space heating and electric generator use. In order to ensure firm supply, some natural gas utilities exercised their contracts with particular commercial and industrial customers to communicate need well ahead of time and interrupted natural gas service on a temporary basis. Due in part to proper utility planning and communication, as well as industry participation in limited interruption when needed, no firm natural gas supply was lost due to extreme cold temperatures and associated high demand. Going forward, the PSC is involved in a national conversation on electric-natural gas coordination that will help address the growing demand for natural gas by electric generators in relation to grid reliability.

Ahead of and during the extreme cold, WEM initiated calls among state agencies to gain awareness of government preparedness. This helps the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) make better informed decisions. The PSC joined these calls and informed other state agencies of utility actions described above. If actual utility emergency events would have arisen, the PSC was ready for further state government coordination, including SEOC deployment if called upon.

On-going Initiatives (2010-2014 and Going Forward):

- **Bulk Electric Grid Reliability:** The PSC directly engages Wisconsin and regional utility stakeholders to assess and improve the reliability of the electric grid. These efforts include regional transmission planning, peak demand and load forecasting, generation capacity requirement determination, planning for federal environmental regulatory impacts, and electric-natural gas coordination.
- **Natural Gas Pipeline Safety:** PSC pipeline safety engineers review utility plans and procedures required by safety codes. These engineers also observe ongoing construction projects and implement a field inspection schedule to ensure compliance is observed at gate stations, district regulators, emergency valves, and bridge piping.
- **Utility Emergency Exercises:** The PSC works with other state agencies, utilities, grid operators, and federal entities in order to participate in emergency exercises that consider scenarios of natural disasters, extreme weather, nuclear plant area evacuation, and terrorist attacks to the bulk electric grid. The NERC GridExII described above is a key example, and will likely become a biennial opportunity for stakeholders in Wisconsin and across the nation to collaborate and prepare for a coordinated response to a large scale event, including those which may arise through natural events or a coordinated attack.
- **Coal Storage & Supply for Wisconsin Generators:** The ability to store adequate amounts of coal, as well as receive timely orders via rail, is essential for coal generators and their role in regional electric reliability. The PSC regularly engages Wisconsin utilities on coal supply issues that affect key generators in the State; for example, evaluating need for expansion of coal storage on site when facing delivery constraints. The PSC also has established a dialogue with other state agencies, working to improve government communications and coordination in relation to scenarios involving coal supply shortages that may affect electric grid reliability.

AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS ASSOCIATION – WISCONSIN CHAPTER

HSC Representative: Bruce Slagoski
HSC Alternate: Christine Walsh
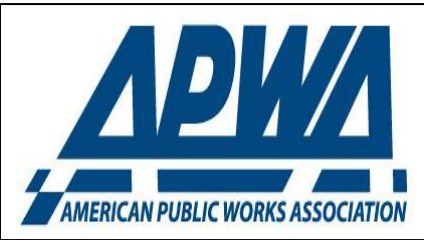
BACKGROUND

The Mission of the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Public Works Association (APWA-WI) is to provide a forum for public works professionals to share their expertise and experiences for the continuing development of public works that add value throughout Wisconsin. The APWA-WI became a member of the Homeland Security Council in 2013.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Wisconsin Public Works Mutual Assistance Agreement: Wisconsin Chapter of the American Public Works Association is working in concert with Wisconsin Emergency Management's Comprehensive Response Group under the Wisconsin Public Works Mutual Assistance Agreement. On October 29 and 30, 2014, representatives from Wisconsin Emergency Management and Wisconsin American Public Works Association will be meeting with the Illinois Public Works Mutual Aid Network.

Wisconsin Public Works Mutual Assistance Agreement and Operations Plan: The committee completed work with the League of Municipalities on refining the insurance liability language for the agreement. The chairperson of Wisconsin American Public Works Association will be scheduled to speak at an upcoming League Conference.

Ebola: The Wisconsin American Public Works Association is working in concert with National American Public Works Association on the exposure and risks of Ebola and disseminating pertinent information through the web page.

Debris Plan: Wisconsin Emergency Management has requested the Wisconsin American Public Works Association develop a statewide debris plan.

WISCONSIN HOMELAND SECURITY PARTNER AGENCY REPORTS

The Homeland Security Partner Agency Groups listed below have been included in the annual report. The contributed partner agency reports have been updated since the 2013 Annual Report on Wisconsin Homeland Security.

- Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC)
- Wisconsin Department of Transportation – Division of Transportation System Development (DOT-DTSD)
- Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH)
- Department of Justice – Division of Law Enforcement Services

SOUTHEASTERN WISCONSIN THREAT ANALYSIS CENTER (STAC)

Sergeant Chris D. Brown - Director

BACKGROUND

The STAC, housed within the Milwaukee Police Department (MPD) Administration Building in Milwaukee, Wisconsin is one of two fusion centers in the State of Wisconsin. The STAC operational area consists of the eight counties in southeastern Wisconsin: Milwaukee, Racine, Ozaukee, Washington, Waukesha, Jefferson, Walworth, and Kenosha. STAC operates under the leadership of the MPD and is a collaborative effort of all the partnered agencies providing resources, expertise, and information to the center, with the goal of maximizing the ability to detect, prevent, apprehend, and respond to criminal and terrorist activity.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Threat/Fusion Liaison Officer Program: The Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC), in collaboration with the Milwaukee Police Department Intelligence Fusion Center, has established Threat Liaison Officer (TLO) and Fusion Liaison Officer (FLO) Programs for law enforcement, emergency services, government agencies, and the private sector throughout southeastern Wisconsin to strengthen information sharing across the region. The TLO/FLO Programs create a regional network of personnel by combining multi-discipline resources linked to federal and state assets to enhance emergency response capabilities and develop consistent protocols to provide a two-way flow of information. Through October 2014, personnel provided training and education presentations to over 116 agencies within southeastern Wisconsin.

Nationwide SAR Initiative: The Nationwide Suspicious Activity Reporting Initiative (NSI) is a partnership among state, local, tribal, and federal agencies. This initiative provides law enforcement with another tool to combat crime and terrorism. The NSI establishes a national capacity for gathering, documenting, processing, analyzing, and sharing Suspicious Activity Reports (SAR) relating to terrorism —also referred to as the SAR process. The STAC has utilized an "All Crimes" SAR program since beginning operations in September of 2006 and has implemented the NSI-SAR process in southeastern Wisconsin with the introduction of WiWATCH, an online presence for the ingestion of SAR information from the public. WiWatch enables STAC to act as the principal recipient and collator of SAR information in alignment with the National Strategy for Information Sharing. Through October of 2014, STAC processed 66 potential SARs for vetting; submitting 16 to eGuardian or Guardian.

Preparedness Exercises: The purpose of the STAC preparedness exercises is to enhance overall prevention and response capabilities of law enforcement and other response agencies in southeast Wisconsin through the conduct of exercises that evaluate intelligence and information sharing capabilities and improve participants' ability to detect, prevent, and respond to criminal and terrorism-related activity. In 2013, STAC developed and participated in a number of exercises, including:

- **U.S. Coast Guard Light Aircraft Down in Lake Michigan Tabletop Exercise:** This exercise was conducted in response to gaps identified following a real-world event that occurred about a year earlier.
- **Fusion Center Communications Drill Functional Exercise:** DHS I&A conducted the third annual Communications Drill to evaluate the progress of the National Network of Fusion Centers implementation of Critical Operational Capability (COC) 1 – Receive.
- **FBI & Walworth County SO – Active Shooter Tabletop Exercise:** Part of a series of FBI facilitated tabletop exercises.
- **U.S. Coast Guard – Active Shooter Tabletop Exercise:** Scheduled to address previously identified gaps in response and unified command.
- **Sheboygan County SO – NASCAR Nationwide Series Race Tabletop Exercise:** Scheduled prior to race for agencies that will be on site for event.
- **United States Postal Service – Biohazard Detection System Full-Scale Exercise:** Follow-up to a tabletop exercise that occurred approximately 1 year prior.

Special Event Support: Special event operations involved multiple levels of government (federal, state, or local) and multiple disciplines and specializations. The size and complexity of event operations depends on the size and nature of the event itself. The amount of support provided by STAC to special events depends upon the size of the event and the perceived threat to the event. The various products that STAC provides related to special events includes, "Dignitary Visit Notification," which come in the form of an email to affected stakeholders (i.e., Vice Presidential Visit), a pre-event brief, which is a two-page document that provides a jurisdiction with notification of an event and a brief assessment of the violence potential associated with that event, and Special Event Threat Assessments (SETAs), which are provided to convey potential threat information relative to a specific event. An example would be Summerfest.

STAC support for many events goes beyond the drafting of products. Depending on various factors such as the size of the event, the number of persons expected to attend an event, dignitaries in attendance, or threats, STAC will provide additional support. Support can include: Intelligence Operations Center, Field Support Team, Hazardous Devices Unit, Major Incident Response Team (this unit can provide a large number of officers to the field for crowd control or other law enforcement needs), Tactical Enforcement Unit (MPD SWAT personnel that are provided if needed). Events Supported in 2011 include:

- POTUS
- V/POTUS
- FLOTUS
- Milwaukee Air and Water Show
- Summerfest
- Major League Baseball
- Milwaukee Bucks Regular Season
- NASCAR
- NCAA Men's Basketball Tournament

- Rock n' Sole Runs
- Indy Race
- Wisconsin State Fair
- Dignitaries that included presidential cabinet-level personnel, senators, congressmen, etc.

Infrastructure Protection: STAC performs a variety of functions with respect to critical infrastructure and key resources (CI/KR) protection. STAC Infrastructure Protection (IP) personnel assemble and lead teams that conduct threat and vulnerability assessments for CI/KR throughout the region. Despite the decommissioning of ACAMS by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, STAC IP continued to provide services to southeastern Wisconsin. In October of 2014, STAC was given access to the IP Gateway, the same system used by the DHS Protective Security Advisors and has renewed site visits within southeastern Wisconsin. Through October of 2014, personnel provided infrastructure resilience training to 32 facilities and completed 20 site assessments.

Hazardous Devices Unit: The Hazardous Devices Unit responds to suspicious packages, hazardous devices, and the recovery of military ordinances and fireworks.

Predictive Intelligence: The mission of the Predictive Intelligence is to develop predictive models based on criminal intelligence with the purpose of reducing crimes of violence and disrupting recurring crime trends. The PIC works to proactively analyze problems before the tipping point when a problem becomes a crisis.

High Tech Crime Unit: Members of the High Tech Crime Unit are principal partners involved daily with the FBI Cyber Crimes Task Force, the Cyber Intrusion Task Force, the USSS Electronic Crimes Task Force, the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (ICAC), as well as many other various Wisconsin Homeland Security Agencies. This includes participation in the creation of the Wisconsin Cyber Crimes Working Group and the Cyber Threat Intelligence Coordination Group. In addition, the FBI and USSS send our members to training and provide additional forensic equipment at no cost to our department. Through October 2014, personnel have completed 677 forensic examinations in support of criminal investigations.

ATF Violent Crime Impact Team: The ATF Task Force Violent Crime Impact Team is responsible for firearm investigations and recoveries. These investigations include homicide, non-fatal shooting, robbery, gang, and all violent crime investigations which result in arrests, search warrant executions, prisoner interviews, and debriefings.

National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN): The NIBIN Program automates ballistics evaluations and provides actionable investigative leads in a timely manner. NIBIN is the only interstate automated ballistic imaging network in operation in the United States and is available to most major population centers in the United States. To use NIBIN, firearm examiners or technicians enter cartridge casing evidence into the Integrated Ballistic Identification System. These images are correlated against the database. Law enforcement can search against evidence from their jurisdiction, neighboring ones, and others across the country. This program is one investigative tool accessed by law enforcement that allows each of us to share

information easily, making all of us more effective in closing cases. Through October 2014, personnel have entered 1,483 cases; receiving 476 hits from previous entries.

ShotSpotter: ShotSpotter combines wide-area acoustic surveillance with centralized cloud-based analysis to provide a gunfire alert; providing the precise location of illegal gunfire incidents, notifying officers of shooting in progress with real-time data delivered to our dispatch center and directly to patrol units in the field. These alerts enable first responders to aid victims, collect evidence and apprehend offenders. Through October 2014, ShotSpotter has provide intelligence to first responders on 3,146 incidents of gunfire in the city of Milwaukee, many of which would have traditionally gone unreported.

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION - DIVISION OF TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

HSC Representative: Superintendent Stephen Fitzgerald

Division Administrator: Dan Grasser
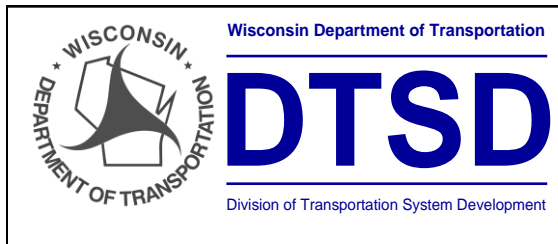
BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT) – Division of Transportation System Development (DTSD) is comprised of transportation professionals providing leadership in planning, development, and operation of safe, reliable, and efficient multimodal transportation systems. DTSD performs its activities in partnership and collaboration with the Wisconsin Division of State Patrol (WSP), tribal, county, local, and private sector agencies. DTSD enhances the opportunities for economic development by incorporating local communities' needs and seeking input from diverse stakeholders.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Statewide expansion of field equipment and services within the Statewide Traffic Operations Center (STOC): The STOC is a traveler-focused, performance driven network of partnerships and technologies charged with monitoring, operating, and maintaining traffic management and traveler information systems on a twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week basis. The STOC acts as the hub of real-time and near real-time data collection. State-of-the-art field device technology and monitoring ensures the motoring public with the safest and most well-managed road system possible. The STOC also provides emergency response agencies with a single, toll-free number to report transportation infrastructure problems and traffic incidents that occur on state maintained highways. The following are major STOC initiatives:

- Deployment of field equipment throughout the State: As of October 2014, there are 353 closed-circuit video cameras monitoring the state highway system, 291 freeway detector stations, 136 ramp meters, 124 portable changeable message signs (PCMS) available or in use, 117 dynamic message signs (stationary overhead signs), and 15 Highway Advisory Radio stations.
- Extended Duration Incidents (EDIs): To establish a consistent approach for reviewing incidents that have the most significant impact on the state highway system, DOT implemented an EDI After Action review process. Best practices and lessons learned during each After Action review were compiled and shared with DOT's public safety partners. As of October 2014, there were 34 EDI reviews.   Some examples of best practices are: use of unified command, use of high-visibility safety apparel by first responders, utilization of work zone traffic control devices to assist with incident scene management, and assigning personnel to key locations and maintaining traffic flow on emergency alternate routes.
- 5-1-1: Wisconsin's 511 Traveler Information System provides real-time information about events that may affect travel, which can be accessed primarily via the phone system, by dialing 511, or by visiting the www.511wi.gov website. The system experiences significant spikes in usage,

showing that it is highly utilized by the motoring public during weather events such as winter weather or flooding, as well as when there are major incidents on the state highway system. Motorists can also sign up for text alerts and emails for their customized routes. A 511 app for mobile phones will be released later in 2014. The following 2014 511 website and telephone improvements include (but are not limited to):

- o   Traffic speeds or winter road conditions available on the new quick-loading landing page
- o   An interactive map with new individualized features that show closures, incidents, traffic speeds, winter road conditions, etc.
- o   New "My 511" feature allows for user customization
- o   New commercial vehicle information, including locations of height, weight, and width restrictions
- o   Improved voice recognition that recognizes a repeat caller (from same number) and offers information they asked for last time at the beginning of the menu, rather than having to listen to the entire menu first

State Infrastructure Systems: On September 23, 2013, the I-43 Leo Frigo Memorial Bridge that spans the Fox River in Green Bay experienced a sag in the bridge deck resulting in two feet of vertical displacement and was immediately closed to traffic. An investigation under Executive Order #14 determined that severe corrosion of the steel piles in the foundation that support Pier 22 was the reason for the vertical displacement. The necessary repairs were made and devices have been installed to monitor future bridge pile corrosion at various locations on the bridge. The bridge was reopened, ahead of schedule and under budget on January 5, 2014.

Expansion and Support of the DOT - Emergency Transportation Operations (ETO) program: The ETO program encompasses an all hazards approach and provides the structure for DOT's emergency responses. It is a coordinated, integrated, and performance-oriented approach to operating the transportation system and supporting functions during emergencies. Accountability is one of the cornerstones of the ETO program and it ensures that an emergency response meets DOT's policy, goals, and objectives.

A full-time statewide ETO program manager position is staffed at the STOC. The ETO program manager is responsible for: identifying training needs and conducting training programs to fill those gaps, maintaining contact lists and positional guidelines, completion of the annual report, monitoring federal homeland security and FEMA requirements, coordination of After Action reviews, and assisting with threat and vulnerability assessments.

In the interest of homeland security, the ETO program manager works closely with the Division of State Patrol (DSP), Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM), Wisconsin Homeland Security Council, WI Statewide Information Center (WSIC), Wisconsin National Guard, Transportation Infrastructure Security Group, Comprehensive Response Workgroup, WI Emergency Support Team (WEST), WI Department of Natural Resources, and the National Weather Service.

Regional Incident Management Coordinators (RIMC) serve as DOT's first responders, 24/7, for incidents that involve state-owned infrastructure. RIMCs provide on-scene response support to public safety first responders. The RIMC responds as DOT's owner representative and actively participates in incident response and management. They improve the safety of first responders and the traveling public by monitoring infrastructure integrity and ensuring that proper traffic control measures are in place. Currently there are 88 RIMCs located statewide throughout DOT's regional offices.   During 2014, DTSD implemented a field training/mentoring program for newly assigned RIMCs. Furthermore, all new RIMCs are required to attend a full-day

comprehensive classroom training session at the Statewide Traffic Operations Center (STOC). The RIMC guidelines were also updated in 2014. A spiral bound and laminated RIMC Field Guide was created and provided to all RIMCs in an effort to provide them with a quick reference in the field.

The WI Highway Emergency Liaison Personnel (WisHELPer) are on-call DTSD staff with engineering and traffic operations backgrounds who respond to the SEOC to assist WEM staff and other SEOC-based agency representatives during an emergency. The WisHELPers work and coordinate with the State Patrol representative at the SEOC to fulfill the transportation related responsibilities contained in Emergency Support Function 1 of Wisconsin's Emergency Response Plan. During 2014, the WisHELPer guidelines were updated and a quick reference checklist was included.

The ETO Program Self-Assessment Tool was developed and disbursed to DTSD and State Patrol regions. The tool was designed to ensure that the ETO program and associated response activities are meeting DOT's policy, goals, strategies, and objectives. Scoring was based on a scale of 0 to 50. The following average scores were registered in the following program areas: Preparedness (36), Training (40), Communication (38), and Response (36). Eight action items were identified to achieve improvement in those areas.

Continuation of ETO-specific Training and Exercises:

Fall 2013 Tabletop Exercises: These exercises were conducted in each of the five DOT regions. The focus of the exercises was winter weather preparedness. The DOT ETO participants were Regional Incident Management Coordinators (RIMCs), Regional Duty Officers (RDOs), Regional Communication Managers (RCMs), Wisconsin Highway Emergency Liaison Personnel (WisHELPers), and State Patrol supervisors and dispatchers. For the first time, DOT's external partners (i.e. law enforcement, fire service, EMS, county highway personnel, towing companies, county/local emergency managers) were invited to these exercises. The exercise objectives were:

- Improve the response coordination with counterparts from other agencies and jurisdictions
- Evaluate the ability to conduct an initial assessment of a severe winter storm event in order to establish immediate incident objectives, strategies, and tactics
- Assess the capability to effectively communicate between internal and external partners
- Demonstrate, share, and understand the public information strategy as it relates to a severe winter storm event
- Demonstrate the ability to identify and mobilize needed resources in a timely manner

Spring 2014 Tabletop Exercises: Tabletop exercises were again conducted in each of the five DOT regions with external partner participation. The focus of those exercises was major flooding on the Interstate system accompanied by a semi-tractor trailer crash resulting in a chemical spill. The exercise objectives were to:

- Develop abilities to manage a critical incident and establish an effective multi-agency command and control center
- Demonstrate the effectiveness of the ICS-based DOT Emergency Transportation Operations Plan to guide management of resources

- Coordinate communication internally and externally during incidents involving multiple agencies and jurisdictions
- Familiarize personnel with DOT's internal and external public information strategies as it relates to a critical incident

In addition to these tabletop exercises, specialized training was provided to DOT members on the newly developed "Delayed Vehicle Recovery Decision Tool." This tool provides DOT's Regional Incident Management Coordinators (RIMCs) and State Patrol troopers with considerations during heavy vehicle recovery operations on the freeway system.

WEM Duty Officer and State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) Training: The DOT ETO program manager assisted in the development and facilitation of a two-hour winter weather preparedness tabletop exercise for WEM members with duty officer responsibilities. The exercise was conducted at the SEOC in preparation for the upcoming winter season. The exercise objectives were to:

- Demonstrate an understanding of the responsibilities of the WEM Duty Officer during a severe winter weather event
- Evaluate the ability to conduct an initial assessment of a winter storm event in order to establish immediate incident objectives, strategies, and tactics
- Demonstrate the actions necessary for the Duty Officer to activate the SEOC at a Level 3
- Demonstrate the ability to identify and mobilize needed resources in a timely manner
- Assess the capability to effectively communicate between internal and external partners

WI National Guard (WING) Joint Forces and WEM Staff Exercise: The DOT program manager and WING Domestic Operations (LTC Max Brosig) assisted in the development and facilitation of a winter weather preparedness tabletop exercise. Participating in the exercise were 42 representatives from WING, WEM, DOT, State Patrol, and DNR. The purpose of the exercise was to facilitate a professional discussion with military, civilian, and interagency partners focusing on a combined response effort to a request for assistance during a severe winter storm. The exercise objectives were to:

- Discuss the ability to conduct an initial assessment of a severe winter storm event to establish immediate objectives, strategies, and tactics
- Enable participants to better coordinate response operations with counterparts from federal, state, and local agencies along with private sector organizations and nongovernmental agencies
- Discuss the actions to identify and mobilize needed resources in a timely manner
- Discuss the actions to effectively communicate between internal and external partners
- Allow participating members to share real-time winter storm related preparation, response, and recovery solutions with all participants

ICS-300 Refresher Training: DOT has initiated a requirement that those DTSD professionals with ETO responsibilities attend a special ICS-300 refresher course if their original ICS-300 training was more than three years ago. The class is six hours in length and is conducted in-house. During 2014, 23 members attend this training at two separate sessions.

ETO Multi-Year Training Plan: In coordination with WEM and other state agencies, collaboration took place on exercise planning, coordination, and execution to subsequently gain efficiency by leveraging exercise resources (e.g. facilities, equipment, planners and evaluators, and funding).

Road Closure Authority Decision Tree and Procedure: During the summer of 2013, the DOT DTSD and Division of State Patrol (DSP) worked collaboratively with WEM in defining the decision-making authorities and responsibilities should it become necessary to close segments of the Interstates or state highways during long-term emergency situations (i.e. winter snow storms, flooding, and tornados). The procedure was finalized in 2014 and is ready for implementation, if necessary.

Participation in the Joint Systems Operations Oversight Committee (JSOOC) Meetings: The Joint Systems Operations Oversight Committee (JSOOC) meets monthly and is responsible for guiding activities associated with the management of the ETO Program. The committee provides executive level guidance and direction and consists of representatives from the Division of Transportation System Development (DTSD), the State Patrol (DSP) and the Office of Public Affairs (OPA).

Development of Joint Division Command Staff Peer Exchanges (JDCSPE): Participating in these peer exchanges were management representatives from the Division of Transportation System Development (DTSD) Central Office and the five Regional offices, along with supervisors from each of the seven State Patrol posts including Division headquarters and the Academy. The peer exchange provided management within the DTSD and State Patrol an effective forum for sharing best practices and lessons learned. These exchanges are conducted in the spring and fall of each year.

Enhancing Statewide Communications Interoperability: The Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communication (WISCOM) was successfully installed in the STOC control room. The WISCOM system has allowed control room operators to communicate directly with incident first responders on the state highway system, including: State Patrol troopers, DTSD Regional Incident Management Coordinators (RIMCs), county sheriff deputies, local police officers, fire, and EMS personnel.

WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH) provides clinical, environmental, and industrial hygiene analytical services as well as specialized public health procedures, reference testing, training, technical assistance, and consultation for private and public health agencies. WSLH is part of the University of Wisconsin-Madison; its scientists perform research and instruction related to public and environmental health protection. For more information, visit www.slh.wisc.edu.

MAJOR INTIATIVES

Maintaining, Testing, and Emergency Response Capability and Capacity. The WSLH supports Priority #3 of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy – Emergency Response Capability by the following initiatives:

- **Bioterrorism and Other Diseases of Public Health Importance:** The WSLH maintains comprehensive diagnostic testing capability, capacity, and proficiency for priority agents of bioterrorism, influenza, and other respiratory pathogens including TB, food borne and community-acquired agents of gastroenteritis, and vaccine-preventable diseases of high consequence (e.g. measles), as well as emerging pathogens such as Ebola virus, MERS, and Enterovirus D68 (EV-D68). Testing supports both outbreak response and laboratory-based surveillance, with many specimens submitted for further characterization from clinical laboratories and rapid testing sites.

  The WSLH also maintains a collaborative relationship with the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection Laboratory, the Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, the Wisconsin National Guard 54th Civil Support Team, and the City of Milwaukee Health Department Laboratory to provide integrated laboratory services for homeland security. These relationships cross both the biological and chemical terrorism arenas.

- **Chemical Terrorism and Chemical Emergencies:** The WSLH maintains clinical testing capability for more than forty Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) specified threat agents. Redundant instrument availability was increased and staff completed additional cross-training to enhance capacity. Capabilities were tested by successful participation in two exercises during the past year, including one surge exercise requiring 24/7 testing spanning two days. The exercise required testing of 500 urine samples for a metabolite of Sarin. The WSLH was the first Laboratory Response Network (LRN) lab to complete testing and result data compared favorably with peer laboratories. An equipment loan program has been maintained to provide reliable field instrumentation and interpretation services to the Division of Public Health.

77

- **Collaboration with Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Teams, the Wisconsin National Guard 54th Civil Support Team (CST), and the United States Postal Inspector:** In collaboration with the Regional Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Teams and Wisconsin Emergency Management, WSLH has monitored changes to the hazmat response structure in Wisconsin and provided training on specimen collection, packaging, and other WSLH-supported resources to all eight of the Type 1 and 2 teams during the year. A total of nine training sessions were delivered statewide. WSLH also provided a proficiency testing program for chemical unknowns for the Tier 1 and 2 hazmat teams. WSLH also maintains a collaborative relationship and regular communication with the 54th CST and the Office of the U.S. Postal Inspector as well as the Wisconsin Poison Center.

Public Health and Medical Systems Integration. The WSLH supports Priority #6 – Public Health and Medical Systems Integration as well as Priority #3 of the Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy – Emergency Response Capability by the following initiatives:

- **Electronic Laboratory Test Results Reporting/Automated and Web-Based Data Entry:** In collaboration with the Division of Public Health, the WSLH continues to assist clinical and hospital laboratories to implement electronic laboratory reporting. This enables these laboratories to quickly provide lab test result data for reportable diseases to state and local public health departments. Public health can then more rapidly respond to diseases and outbreaks of public health significance.

- **Wisconsin Clinical Laboratory Network (WCLN):** The WSLH facilitates and maintains a network of 130+ hospital and clinical laboratories in Wisconsin known as the Wisconsin Clinical Laboratory Network (WCLN). The WSLH sponsors activities such as regional meetings, technical workshops and conferences, as well as audio conferences that provide refresher training and technical updates for WCLN members. These events also provide opportunities for networking among laboratories, infection preventionists, and local public health department officials.

  The WSLH continues to focus on maintaining current clinical laboratory contact information in our database, annually testing the WCLN communication systems by sending out an emergency message that the clinical laboratories must immediately respond to. Rapid communication among WCLN members and health partners is critical to emergency response. The WSLH also conducts a twice-yearly exercise with the clinical laboratories to practice their skill in rule-out testing of possible biological threat agents. This skill is essential for a prompt emergency response to an overt or covert biological event.

  On September 17, 23, and 24, 2014, the WSLH Communicable Disease Division hosted three Regional Meetings for WCLN members, local public health department staff, and infection preventionists. Meeting attendees were presented with updated information for working safely with emerging diseases such as Ebola and Enterovirus D68 (EV-D68). Another presentation emphasized the necessity of having a strong laboratory biosafety and biosecurity program. Laboratories were reminded that they must adopt a culture of safety and perform regular risk assessments to protect laboratory employees, the surrounding community, and the environment from exposure to biological agents of disease.

Department of Justice – Division of Law Enforcement Services

BACKGROUND

The Department of Justice, Division of Law Enforcement Services provides technical and scientific assistance to state and local law enforcement agencies, administers law enforcement recruitment and training standards, and acts as a criminal information reporting and exchange center. The Division publishes a monthly Law Enforcement Bulletin, which is disseminated statewide to criminal justice agencies. The Division is organized into three bureaus: the Crime Information Bureau; the Crime Laboratory Bureau with facilities in Madison, Milwaukee, and Wausau; and the Training and Standards Bureau.

MAJOR INITIATIVES

Interoperable Communications. DOJ is statutorily responsible for the oversight of the development and operation of a statewide public safety interoperable communication system and implementing the strategic vision of the Interoperability Council to improve all facets of interoperable communications in Wisconsin. The initial focus has been on improving interoperable voice communications which is an ongoing goal. Additional stages will make progress towards improving broadband capacity for data and video interoperability.

DOJ is the administrator of the statewide interoperable communications system known as the Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communications (WISCOM). DOJ has a provisional agreement with the State Patrol for the technical administration of WISCOM equipment. DOJ facilitates the shared governance of the system through the representative Statewide System Management Group, a subcommittee of the Interoperability Working Group. The Council Statewide System Management Group assists counties and agencies that wish to use WISCOM for all their daily radio traffic. They also provide support, training, and technical assistance for WISCOM users and administer all user fees and contracts that fund the maintenance and operations of the system.

The Interoperability Council and DOJ have been a driving force in the delivery of communications unit (COMU) training. These courses train emergency responders on practices and procedures common to radio communication during all hazards emergency operations and help communications unit personnel work within the Incident Command System (ICS) organizational structure with standardized operational and technical procedures.

Supporting the work of the Interoperability Council. The Interoperability Council provides leadership and strategic vision on the improvement of all facets of interoperable communications in Wisconsin and is the primary statewide planning and governance body for communications interoperability in Wisconsin. Members of the Interoperability Council represent key state and local stakeholders, and are appointed by the Governor. The Interoperability Council has several responsibilities set out in State statute and has established four subcommittees to address particular communications issues.

The Interoperability Council has accepted the newly revised Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP), written by DOJ in consultation with the public safety community, as the shared strategic vision of Wisconsin's interoperable communications efforts. The Interoperability Council and DOJ have also embraced a shared governance approach to encourage widespread support for achieving statewide interoperability by identifying and addressing the concerns, perspectives, and any unique circumstances of the jurisdictions and organizations that will benefit most from interoperability.

Improving Justice Information Sharing Capacity Among State and Local Public Safety and Justice Agencies. The DOJ has primary responsibility for carrying out the state coordination of automated justice information systems among state and local criminal justice agencies (Wis. Stats. § 16.971(9). The DOJ's Wisconsin Justice Information Sharing (WIJIS) program provides a statewide strategic vision of justice information sharing as well as innovative technical solutions, such as the Justice Gateway and Workflow Services, that improve information sharing between law enforcement and justice agencies, and the flow of electronic information through the justice system.

Many systems scattered between state and local agencies make coordinating and sharing justice information difficult but essential. The Justice Gateway is a web-based search tool that can access multiple data sources stored by local and state agencies in separate data systems at the same time. The Justice Gateway provides real time criminal justice data—some data that is available from no other source—to law enforcement and facilitates information sharing and collaboration across geographical and organizational boundaries. Authorized users can customize search criteria to quickly access contact, arrest, investigation, and case records for a given individual. With a single search, a user can access 10.3 million (and growing) data point records from circuit courts, 71 district attorney offices, 210 local law enforcement agencies, Wisconsin State Patrol, and DNR Conservation Wardens. The Justice Gateway is also the mechanism by which Wisconsin law enforcement agencies contribute their incident information to the FBI's National Data Exchange (NDEx) system.

The Workflow Services is designed to support many different types of information exchanged securely over authenticated internet connections. The intent of Workflow Services is to streamline the processing of criminal justice records across multiple agencies. By providing a central hub for integration, Workflow Services allows agencies to implement information exchanges faster and at a lower cost than alternatives requiring multiple point-to-point exchanges. Workflow Services is the umbrella term for the WIJIS information sharing/exchange platform that facilitates the flow of electronic information and documents among criminal justice agencies.

For example, the Workflow Services application, eCitations, supports the secure exchange of electronic citations originated by law enforcement agencies. Workflow Services routes citations to the courts, prosecutors, local municipal court systems, and multiple tracking/reporting databases, based on business routing rules established by the users of the system.

The eCitations application has eliminated duplicative data entry of citation information. Prior to eCitations, each court, district attorney office, and the Department of Transportation (DOT) had to manually key-in information for each citation. The eCitations application has enabled DOT to satisfy federal requirements for posting convictions on driving records within ten days of adjudication. Currently, two-thirds of Wisconsin law enforcement agencies, including the State Patrol, submit electronic traffic citations via eCitations. DOT is working with the remaining one-third of law enforcement agencies to begin using DOT's TRACS 10 software, resulting in most of the State's one million annual traffic citations will be submitted electronically.

WISCONSIN HOMELAND SECURITY WORKING GROUPS

The Homeland Security Working Groups listed below have been included in the annual report. The contributed working group information has been updated since the 2013 Annual Report on Wisconsin Homeland Security.

- Cyber Security Working Group

- Joint Services Working Group

- Information Sharing Working Group

- Comprehensive Response Working Group

- Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Working Group

Cyber-Security Working Group (CWG)

Charter	Membership	Comments
The charter of the Wisconsin Cyber Working Group is to stay abreast of cyber matters that may impact Wisconsin's citizens, businesses, and units of government. The Cyber Working Group advises the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council on matters that will improve the cyber-resiliency of Wisconsin's cyber infrastructure.	• Federal Bureau of Investigation • Madison Police Department • Milwaukee Police Department • Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC) • University of Wisconsin-Madison • U.S. Department of Homeland Security • Wisconsin Department of Administration – Division of Enterprise Technology • Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection • Wisconsin Department of Justice – Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC) • Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs - Wisconsin Emergency Management • Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs - Wisconsin National Guard • Wisconsin Educational Communications Board	• Set the stage for a Comprehensive Statewide Cyber Awareness Program. October is Cyber Awareness month. The working group focused on developing citizen outreach programs through Wisconsin Emergency Management, the Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection, and the Wisconsin Department of Justice. • Develop and conduct briefings for public/private partnerships and emergency managers. Facilitated two interagency cyber preparedness panel discussions. • Wisconsin continues to actively promote, develop, and coordinate in state, regional, and federal cyber exercises and collaboration exchange.

Joint Services Working Group

Charter	Membership	Comments
As a voluntary and subordinate working group to the Council, the mission of the Joint Services Working Group is to coordinate and collaborate to ensure a unified, efficient, and effective combined military response capability within Wisconsin when called upon to support civil authorities in domestic response operations. Working Group meetings are held biannually and liaison representatives from all military components within Wisconsin meet at various venues and locations to network and to share service component capabilities and resource data	• Wisconsin National Guard • Civil Air Patrol • U.S. Coast Guard • Reserve and installation elements from the Army, Navy, and Marines	• Collaborate with all military components within Wisconsin and FEMA Region V. Members and representatives make presentations and elaborate on their specialized equipment, training, and resources, as well as provide a historical context to how and when they have supported domestic operations within Wisconsin. • Continue to refine working group roles and responsibilities. • Work with reserve units on how they might be called upon and how they would be used and integrated if ordered to active duty in response to a domestic event. With the passing of the FY12 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) and the excerpt from the Executive Summary regarding the "Authority to Order Selected Reserve to Active Duty," Joint Services Working group is working to further foster relationships with the reserve component. Continued collaboration in this manner will ensure greater synergy and unity of effort when called upon to support domestic operations. • Continue to pursue Innovative Readiness Training (IRT) opportunities for the WING. These training opportunities are typically associated with engineering units and consist of construction projects, road clearing, park expansion projects, and other clearing operations. These training opportunities require a need for community support that aligns with collateral skills training for a particular MOS/AFSC.

Information Sharing Working Group

Charter	Membership	Comments
The mission of the Information Sharing Working Group (ISWG) of the Council is to promote the timely exchange of information with interagency and interdisciplinary partners and to coordinate those efforts with the Council to keep Wisconsin's citizens safe.	Core agencies represented include: • Wisconsin Department of Justice - Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC) • Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC) • U.S. Department of Homeland Security (USDHS) • Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	• A stakeholder letter signed by the Adjutant General, the Attorney General, the Governor, and Milwaukee Police Chief Flynn was disseminated to all hometown security partners. This letter reinforces the importance of suspicious activity reporting and the role that first preventers play in their communities. Specifically, this letter includes training for particular disciplines and how to report suspicious activity in Wisconsin. • Coordinated the statewide launch of USDHS' "If You See Something, Say Something™" (S4) public awareness campaign. • Both the WSIC and the STAC have collaborated on the further development of the WiWATCH public portal. • Both WSIC and STAC continue to socialize the S4 concept during their Threat Liaison Officer and Fusion Liaison Officer training programs as well as through other public and private sector outreach.

Comprehensive Response Working Group

Charter	Membership	Comments
To develop a comprehensive response system that supports the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan and the Homeland Security Strategy. The workgroup will utilize the State's Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) to identify the capabilities, resources, and coordination necessary to respond to complex catastrophic incidents; consistent with the tenets of the National Preparedness Goal of creating a secure and resilient nation.	• Department of Administration • Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection • Department of Children and Families • Department of Corrections • Department of Health Services • Department of Justice • Department of Natural Resources • Department of Public Instruction • Department of Transportation • State Energy Office • University of Wisconsin Police Department • Wisconsin Capitol Police • Wisconsin Emergency Management • Wisconsin National Guard • Wisconsin State Information Center • Wisconsin State Patrol • Private Sector representatives from Banking, Communications, Insurance, Petroleum, PSC, Retail, Transportation, and Utilities. • Badger State Sheriffs' Association • MABAS Wisconsin • Wisconsin Chiefs of Police • Wisconsin Emergency Management Association • Wisconsin Emergency Medical Services	• Reviewed and updated Winter Weather Response Plan, Spring Flood Response Plan, and Spring Fire Support Plan. • Expanded EMAC A Team membership to include DATCP and DNR • Deployed Type 2 EMAC A Team to Illinois to participate in CAPSTONE 14 exercise • Updated Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and Completed State Capabilities Report • Participated in SIMCOM 14 • Completed Highway Closure Policies, Procedure, and Flow Chart • Completed team member selection and initial training of Type 2 Incident Management Team • Completed training for Northern Emergency Management Assistance Compact (NEMAC) for Cross Border (Canada) Mutual Aid support • Focused on the priorities of need and the coordination necessary during the first 72 hours in the following areas: Enable Response; Survivor Needs; and Restoration Started • Established 9 subgroups to identify and de-conflict the identified capabilities and resources of the working group. • Completed transition of the NIMS Advisory Group and the Interagency Group into the Comprehensive Response Work Group

	• Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Association • Wisconsin Tribal Emergency Management Association • VOAD	

Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources (CI/KR) Working Group

Charter	Membership	Comments
Assist in the development of Wisconsin's infrastructure protection program through the identification and assessment of critical infrastructure, development of program goals, and advice on resource allocation.	- Wisconsin Emergency Management - Department of Natural Resources - Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection - Department of Health Services - Public Service Commission - Department of Transportation - Department of Administration - Wisconsin National Guard - U.S. Department of Homeland Security - Wisconsin Statewide Information Center - Transportation Security Administration - Additional public and private entities, as appropriate	- Provide subject matter expertise to WEM and the Homeland Security Council on the identification and assessment of critical infrastructure within the state. The working group includes the US DHS Protective Security Advisor, whose mission is to work with critical infrastructure owners and operators on identifying and implementing security measures at critical infrastructure. The working group does not have standing meetings but is contacted by WEM when coordination on particular critical infrastructure issues is needed. - Improve information sharing with our private sector partners through the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center's (WSIC) Fusion Liaison Officer program, as well as through a public-private partnership network that is being developed by WEM to share information and resources during disasters. - Coordinate with the US DHS on the development of a secure site that agencies can use share information and coordinate assessments and site visits to critical infrastructure. This will increase efficiency and reduce the duplication of effort. The site is under development. - In 2014, the US DHS discontinued use of the Automated Critical Asset Management System (ACAMS) and transitioned to a new system. State administrators received training on this new system, IP Gateway, in September 2014.

WISCONSIN HOMELAND SECURITY PARTNER WORKING GROUPS

The Homeland Security Partner Working Groups listed below have been included in the annual report. The contributed partner working group information has been updated since the 2013 Annual Report on Wisconsin Homeland Security.

- Interoperability Council

- Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee

Interoperability Council

Vision	Membership	Comments

To achieve public safety voice and data interoperable communications between federal, tribal, state agency, and local public safety responders and their public safety answering points, emergency operating centers, and incident command posts.
 	
"Interoperability" means the ability of public safety agencies to communicate with each other and with agencies and by means of radio or associated communications systems, including the exchange of voice, data, or video communications on demand and in real time, as needed and authorized.
	Statutory members appointed by the Governor include:
	• Chief of Police
	• Sheriff
	• Chief of a fire department
	• Director of Emergency Medical Services
	• Local government elected official
	• Local emergency management director
	• Representative of a federally-recognized American Indian tribe or band in this state
	• Hospital representative
	• Local health department representative
	• One other person with relevant experience or expertise in interoperable communications
	Statutory agency heads or their designees:
	• Attorney General
	• Adjutant General
	• Secretary of Natural Resources
	• Secretary of Transportation
	• Representative from the Department of Administration with knowledge of Information Technology
		• Identify types of agencies and entities (public works and transportation agencies, hospitals, and volunteer emergency services), in addition to public safety agencies, in a statewide public safety interoperable communication system.
		• Recommend short-term and long-term goals to achieve a statewide public safety interoperable communication system.
		• Recommend and periodically review a strategy and timeline for achieving the long/short term goals including objectives for local units of government.
		• Assist the Department of Justice (DOJ) in identifying and obtaining funding to implement a statewide public safety interoperable communication system.
		• Advise the DOJ and the Department of Military Affairs on allocating funds, including those available for homeland security, for the purpose of achieving the long/short term goals.
		• Make recommendations to DOJ on all of the following:
		   o Technical and operational standards for public safety interoperable communication systems.
		   o Guidelines and procedures for using public safety interoperable communication systems.
		   o Minimum standards for public safety interoperable communication systems, facilities, and equipment used by dispatch centers.
		   o Certification criteria for persons who operate public safety interoperable communication systems for dispatch centers.

Homeland Security Funding Advisory Committee

Charter	Membership	Comments
Guide and advise Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) on strategic planning, developing homeland security funding priorities, and allocating resources.	- Badger State Sheriffs' Association - Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs' Association - Wisconsin Chiefs of Police - Wisconsin EMS Association - Wisconsin Emergency Management Association - WI Tribal Emergency Management Association - Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster - SE WI Homeland Security Partnership - Department of Natural Resources - Department of Transportation - Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection - Department of Health Services - Department of Justice, Division of Criminal Investigation - Department of Justice, Crime Information Bureau - Wisconsin Emergency Management - Department of Children and Families - Department of Administration	- Provide guidance and input to DMA/WEM on establishing priorities for funding. - Read summary reports about progress of grant funded projects and budgets. - Assist with drafting proposals for funding by working with the constituent groups the member represents. - Reach out to constituent groups for input and to share information about DMA/WEM's funding process.

Priorities, Goals, and Objectives

In 2010, the HSC developed the 2012-2015 Homeland Security Strategy. The 2012-2015 Homeland Security Strategy identied eleven priorities with several goals and objectives idnetified which support the respective priority. The eleven priorities include:

- Priority 1: Information Sharing and Analysis
- Priority 2: Critical Infrastructure / Key Resources Protection
- Priority 3: Emergency Response Capability
- Priority 4: Communications Interoperability
- Priority 5: Continue the Implementation of the National Incidnent Management System (NIMS) and National Response Framework (NRF) Mandated by Presidential Policy Decision 8 – National Preparedness (PPD-8)
- Priority 6: Public Health and Medical Systems Integration
- Priority 7: Mass Evacuation and Shelter
- Priority 8: Maintain Continuity of Government Services (COG)
- Priority 9: Citizen Participation
- Priority 10: Department of Military Affairs Support to Civil Authorities
- Priority 11: Cyber Preparedness

The Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy is a collaborative interagency effort to chart the direction of Wisconsin's homeland security from 2012-2015. It focuses on prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery efforts. The Strategy is guided by homeland security issues and creates a framework for the allocation of state and federal resources.

The following agencies are responsible for implementing the Strategy:

- Wisconsin Department of Administration (COOP/COG)
- Wisconsin Department of Administration-Division of Enterprise Technology (DET)
- Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP)
- Wisconsin Department of Health Services-Division of Public Health (DHS)
- Wisconsin Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI-WSIC)
- Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
- Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs (DMA)
- Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)
- Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin National Guard (WING)
- Wisconsin Department of Transportation-Division of Wisconsin State Patrol (WSP)

The Strategy contains multiple objectives which correspond to individual priorities and goals. This year, the annual report provides a review of these objectives and their projected completion dates. To create this review, agencies were asked to issue self-assessments and offer commentary when appropriate.

Progress symbols:

●	Completed
◖	Partially Completed
○	Planning Phase/Starting Phase
⦿	Ongoing (a repetitive process in flux with regular reviews; no designated end date)

Please note: The text describing some of the objectives was updated to ensure accuracy. To read the original objectives, please refer to the 2012 – 2015 Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy (located at http://homelandsecurity.wi.gov) outline of Priorities and Goals from the State of Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy

Priority 1: Information Sharing and Analysis

- Goal 1.1: Improve Intelligence Information Sharing and Analysis.
- Goal 1.2: Maximize Usage of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Capabilities.
- Goal 1.3: Ensure Public Information and Awareness.

Priority 2: Critical Infrastructure / Key Resources Protection

- Goal 2.1: Counter Threats to Agriculture and Food Safety.
- Goal 2.2: Build Public-Private Partnerships that Enhance Infrastructure Protection and Resilience.

Priority 3: Emergency Response Capability

- Goal 3.1: Leverage Training Programs to Increase the Capability of Local/Tribal Jurisdictions, State Agencies, Volunteer Organizations, and Private Industry to Prepare for, Prevent, Respond to, Mitigate Damage from, and Recover from Natural and Man-Made Emergencies through Multi-Discipline and Multi-Jurisdiction Coordination in Accordance with NIMS.
- Goal 3.2: Improve Training Facilities.
- Goal 3.3: Ensure Efficient Regional Response.
- Goal 3.4: Maintain Exercises to Improve Plans and Readiness.

Priority 4: Communications Interoperability

- Goal 4.1: Support the Implementation of the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP) that was First Developed and Approved by the State Interoperability Executive Council in 2007. The SCIP is Updated Annually using a Stakeholder Input Process. The SCIP Supports a Number of Short-Term and Long-Term Goals to Improve Interoperability.

Priority 5: Continue the Implementation of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and National Response Framework (NRF) Mandated by Presidential Policy Decision 8-National Preparedness (PPD-8)

- Goal 5.1: Implement the Frameworks Outlined in PPD-8 and Continue to Comply with State and Federal NIMS requirements.
- Goal 5.2: Develop and Sustain Incident Management Teams (IMTs).

- Goal 5.3: Promote the Development of Guidance, Protocols, and Systems to Facilitate Regional Deployment of Response Assets, Information Exchange, and Incident Management.
- Goal 5.4: Establish a Statewide Credentialing System.

Priority 6: Public Health and Medical Systems Integration

- Goal 6.1: Enhance an Emergency Response System in the State.

Priority 7: Mass Evacuation and Shelter

- Goal 7.1: Continue Ongoing Statewide Preparedness Efforts by Improving Plans and Identifying Additional Resources to Better Utilize Facilities for Mass Evacuation and Shelter during a Man-Made or Natural Emergency.

Priority 8: Maintain Continuity of Government Services (COG)

- Goal 8.1: Maintain Continuity of Government (COG) through Establishment and Testing of Continuity of Government Plans.
- Goal 8.2: Maintain Continuity of Operations and Services at State Agencies through Improvement and Strengthening of Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plans.

Priority 9: Citizen Participation

- Goal 9.1: Foster Citizen Participation in Emergency Volunteer Activities Across the State.

Priority 10: Department of Military Affairs Support to Civil Authorities

- Goal 10.1: Wisconsin National Guard Support to Civil Authorities- Coordination, Liaison, and Education.
- Goal 10.2: Wisconsin National Guard Support to Civil Authorities – Employing WING Assets and Capabilities.
- Goal 10.3: Wisconsin National Guard Support to Civil Authorities – WMD/CBRNE.

Priority 11: Cyber Preparedness

- Goal 11.1: Individual Cyber Preparedness.
- Goal 11.2: Cyber Response Capability.
- Goal 11.3: Evaluate, Revise, and Socialize the Wisconsin Cyber Annex.

- Goal 11.4: Counter Cyber Terrorism.
- Goal 11.5: Develop and Implement Information Technology Service Continuity Management (ITSCM) Plans for the Department of Administration and the Department of Military Affairs Critical Systems.
- Goal 11.6: Improve Cyber Situational Awareness and Information Sharing.
- Goal 11.7: Develop Avenues for Ongoing Cyber Education.

Goal 1.1: Improve Intelligence Information Sharing and Analysis

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI-WSIC)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 1.1.1	As intelligence and information sharing grows, so must our diligence in protecting privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties of our citizens. All compilation, utilization, and dissemination of personal data by fusion centers must conform to requirements of applicable state and federal laws, regulations and, to the greatest extent practicable, the Fair Information Practice. Therefore, WSIC and STAC have both developed Privacy Policies incorporating 28 CFR Part 23 guidance to govern each center's receipt, retention, and dissemination of information. Proudly, the Privacy Policy of each center has been reviewed and approved by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. In addition, the Information Sharing Environment Functional Standard 1.5 strengthens privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections regarding suspicious activity reporting. The intent of these procedures is to abide by all privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties guidance issued as part of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, National Fusion Center Guidelines and the Nationwide SAR Initiative. Whether providing Suspicious Activity Reports (SAR) with a nexus to Wisconsin or participating with WSIC and STAC by virtue of submitting, receiving, or disseminating SAR information, criminal intelligence or criminal investigative information, SLTT agencies are	○	Ongoing	All members of the WSIC staff have been trained by the WSIC Privacy Officer on the new version of the WSIC privacy policy, and have signed an acknowledgement form. The WSIC privacy Officer also continues to provide guidance as well as annual training to all WSIC staff on protecting privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties.

	required to adhere to the requirements of the Privacy Policies.			
Objective 1.1.2	The WSIC intends to continue its outreach in the areas of privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties by developing a privacy review board. This board will represent partnerships with federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement as well as public and private sector stakeholders including the media. The board will be developed through a sub-committee of the WSIC governance board and will report on policy matters related to homeland security, privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties. Once established, the subcommittee will report to the chair of the WSIC governance board. It is expected the subcommittee and its recommendations to the chair for a privacy review board will be completed in calendar year 2013.	◐	2015	The WSIC Privacy Officer has drafted a Privacy/Civil Rights/Civil Liberties Outreach Plan. The WSIC Privacy Officer will brief the Outreach Plan to the Governance Board in late 2014 or early 2015.
Objective 1.1.3	Continue to add new local law enforcement agencies to the Justice Gateway. The Gateway will be used as a search tool by seventy-five percent of law enforcement agencies and will receive data from fifty percent of law enforcement agencies.	○	Ongoing	
Objective 1.1.4	Continue to add new data sources to the Justice Gateway, including three additional State of Wisconsin data sources. The Gateway will also share information with at least one contiguous state's system and the FBI's Law Enforcement National Data Exchange (NDEx) system.	○	Ongoing	
Objective 1.1.5	Achieve the capability to share photos through the Justice Gateway, and include mapping applications that allows geographic information to be displayed.	○	Ongoing	
Objective 1.1.6	As the Threat Liaison Officer (TLO) program grows, the WSIC will seek continue to expand	○	Ongoing	To date, the WSIC has trained over 1000 TLOs and 180 FLOs. In addition, the WSIC and the Southeastern Wisconsin Threat

	active membership over the next five years. Additionally, the WSIC will expand its cadre of TLO instructors from the ranks of experienced TLOs to allow for regional training events more responsive to local demands.			Analysis Center (STAC) have trained over 4300 line officers in terrorism prevention and how to identify suspicious activities indicative of crime and terrorism.
Objective 1.1.7	In response to the private sector's desire to engage in protective measures, the WSIC hired a coordinator for the Wisconsin Crime Alert Network (WCAN). The WCAN is a public-private partnership that allows law enforcement agencies to send out crime alert bulletins to businesses and the public about crime directly pertaining to one's business or physical environment. The WCAN coordinator intends to rapidly develop this network across the state and significant work is already underway. In addition, the WSIC will continue to engage with and educate public and private sector stakeholders to enhance and reinforce longstanding homeland security partnerships. Whenever possible, the WSIC's outreach to these partners will be delivered and expanded as requested to ensure all stakeholders remain engaged.	◌	Ongoing	To date, WCAN has enrolled and trained over 9000 law enforcement officers, businesses, and members of the general public. In addition, 5,000 WCAN alerts have been issued playing a critical role in solving 57 cases.
Objective 1.1.8	Currently, the WSIC intends to move to expanded hours of operation if or when staffing allows. Currently, the WSIC hours of operation are 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday with on-call and roll-over messaging to supervisors, agents, and analysts outside of these hours.	●	Completed	In January 2013, WSIC expanded its hours to be fully operational from 8 a.m. to midnight, Monday through Thursday, and 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Friday. The WSIC SAC and Criminal Analyst Supervisor provide support between the hours of midnight to 8 a.m., Tuesday through Friday with an on-call analyst providing support over the weekend. Through the expanded hours, the SAC and Criminal Analyst Supervisor on call coverage, the weekend on call position, and the WSIC telephone roll over messaging system, support from the Wisconsin State Patrol dispatch Center at the DeForest Post, a virtual 24x7x365 capability has continued.

Objective 1.1.9	Through use of a Mobile Support Unit (MSU), the WSIC is able to provide field-based intelligence support, criminal investigative support, and other critical communications support to incident commanders and on-scene investigators. WSIC analysts and agents are able to provide federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement, and other "first responders" with access to a variety of systems and tools not previously available from the field.	○ Ongoing	
Objective 1.1.10	The WSIC continues to leverage and use Wisconsin E-Sponder® Express during active investigations and exercises as a means to receive and disseminate information in support of incident commanders, on-scene investigators, analysts, and agents. In partnership with Wisconsin Emergency Management, WSIC will help field a recently-updated map viewer in Wisconsin E-Sponder® Express. WSIC intends to test and incorporate this new mapping interface in 2012.	● Completed	The WSIC has transitioned to using the FBI's Law Enforcement Online (LEO) Virtual Command Center (VCC) and the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) Connect site for real-time situational awarness, collaboration, asset management, personnel response, and visualizing the common operating picture along with the WCAN alerts for messaging. While use of the Wisconsin E-Sponder® Express system has been discontinued, WSIC analysts still maintain proficiency with Wisconsin E-Sponder® when coordinating with Wisconsin Emergency Management.

Goal 1.2: Maximize Usage of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Capabilities

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs (DMA)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 1.2.1	Develop a statewide homeland security GIS strategic plan that includes a vision on how to collect and distribute critical information, such as critical infrastructure locations, updated aerial photos, and locally-derived information such as road closures and land use planning helpful to emergency management professionals, first responders, and law enforcement officials. The Department of Military Affairs (DMA) will lead this effort in coordination with the State Geographic Information Officer (GIO), State Cartographer, Wisconsin Geographic Information Coordination Council (WIGICC), State Agency Geographic Information Coordination Team (SAGIC), and federal and local government partners.	◓	Winter 2015	As mentined last year the 2014-15 state budget included language to support an initiative to create a statewide digital parcel map that will support public saftey and emergency management activities. Planning has been underway in 2014 but the new law does not take affect until 2015. More information on implementation and access to the date will be availble in 2015.
Objective 1.2.2	Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) will acquire an updated and robust map viewer in Wisconsin E-Sponder®. WEM continues to promote and encourage the use of Wisconsin E-Sponder® to all state homeland security stakeholders as a way to access GIS base data and incident-related information as well as collaborative map creation and file sharing.	●	Completed	This objective has been completed. Upgrade of E-Sponder®. to Microsoft SharePoint 2010 was completed in August of 2013.
Objective 1.2.3	Develop a coordination plan with neighboring states on how to incorporate cross-border GIS information and make it available within the Wisconsin E-Sponder® portal.	○	Ongoing	Due to Federal spending limitations FEMA Region V did not have its annual GIS workshop in 2013 or 2014.
Objective 1.2.4	Develop a gap analysis identifying a priority list of data layers, custodianship, and recommendations on data development needed.	●	Completed	Completed in 2012

Objective 1.2.5	Develop, test, and deliver a real-time emergency road closure tool within the Wisconsin E-Sponder® map viewer to assist in the rerouting of emergency vehicles and other resources. Wisconsin Emergency Management, Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT) and local government should work together to identify the best method for identifying, collecting, and reporting the closing of all public roads and displaying them in the Wisconsin E-Sponder® map viewer. Additionally, WEM and DOT should examine how the 511 travel information (e.g. winter road conditions, traffic cameras) can be displayed in the Wisconsin E-Sponder® map viewer.	◕	2014	The increased availability of commercially available real-time traffic data and 511 data made available through various mediums like phones, tablets and web browsers have proved to be extremely valuable resources. The need to develop in house data services/capabilities is not necessary anymore. This objective is complete.
Objective 1.2.6	Ensure geospatial redundancy in the event of a catastrophic loss at either the state data center or DMA. Servers for Wisconsin E-Sponder® are located at professionally owned and operated server centers.	●	Completed	Completed in 2012
Objective 1.2.7	Promote the use and implementation of GIS visualization, data collection and updating, modeling, and analysis capabilities to support response activities in state and local government. Identify standards and processes that can be used as a way to efficiently support National Incident Management System (NIMS) activities. Incorporate GIS into exercise activities.	○	Ongoing	The GIS industry made a signficant shift in 2014 in the area of web technology and will greatly enhance public safety mapping capabilities into the future. As a result it was determiend that any more significant invesments into current web viewing technology didn't make sense for 2014.
Objective 1.2.8	Work with the State GIO, State Cartographer, Wisconsin View Program, Wisconsin Geographic Information Coordination Council (WIGICC), State Agency GIS Coordination Team (SAGIC), federal, and local government to develop a statewide land imaging strategy that includes a sustainable and recurring aerial photo collection program. The	◕	Winter 2015	An update to statewide aerial imagery is planned for 2015. Much like in 2010 this update is coordinated through the Wisconsin Regional Orhophotogragy Consortium (WROC) and partners from state, federal, local and tribal governments participate. Planning has been uderway for the past year and delivery to all partners will begin in the fall of 2015. Local 911 centers, fire, police, and emergency management can gain

strategy should identify emergency funds to support the collection and processing of satellite resources, three-dimensional mapping, and high resolution aerial photography during the response and recovery phase of an emergency.

access to this imagery through their federal, state, local and tribal GIS offices.

Goal 1.3: Ensure Public Information and Awareness

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 1.3.1	Continue to operate an effective Joint Information System (JIS) during emergencies to provide timely and accurate information to the public. Coordinate public information with federal, state, tribal, and local partners. Improve public information by exploring new technology messaging services and continue to train public information officers in the State Emergency Operations Center.	○	Ongoing	
Objective 1.3.2	Continue to upgrade and promote online resources such as social media and the WEM website. During most disasters and emergencies, the WEM website becomes the primary website for the State of Wisconsin to provide press releases, situation reports, brochures, links, and other public safety information.	○	Ongoing	Wisconsin Emergency Management website: http://emergencymanagement.wi.gov Preparedness information is located at ReadyWisconsin website: http://readywisconsin.wi.gov
Objective 1.3.3	Continue to promote and expand emergency preparedness campaigns.	○	Ongoing	WEM continues to educate the citizens of Wisconsin to prepare for and respond to all kinds of emergencies supported by traditional and social media outreach focused around Tornado and Severe Weather Awareness Week, September Preparedness Month, Cyber Security Awareness Month, Winter Awareness, Heat Awareness Day and NOAA Weather Radio All-Hazards Day. In addition, the STEP (Student Tools for Emergency Planning) program teaches 5th grade students the importance of emergency planning for themselves and their families. More than 8,000 students took part in STEP during the 2013-14 school year in 300 classrooms and community centers around the state. Since beginning STEP in 2010, more than 28,000 children and their families have participated in the program.

Objective 1.3.4	As part of the Public Information function, monitor sources of social media as a means of obtaining additional information about disaster events.	⚪	Ongoing	WEM provides emergency situation reports and other materials on the following social media sites: Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, and Flickr. The accounts are www.facebook.com/ReadyWisconsin www.twitter.com/ReadyWisconsin http://www.youtube.com/ReadyWis http://www.flickr.com/photos/wisconsin_emergency_management/

Goal 2.1: Counter Threats to Agriculture and Food Safety

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 2.1.1	Continue to identify and prioritize needs and develop specific grant requests on a semi-annual basis for implementing the recommendations outlined in the Wisconsin Homeland Security Food and Agriculture Strategy.	◌	Ongoing	DATCP successfully closed out its two year Homeland Security Food and Agriculture Security Grant in June, 2014. The key culmination for 2014 was the execution of two Secure Milk Supply (SMS) Tabletop Exercises which were used to evaluate the draft WI SMS Response Plan. In October 2014, DATCP received two new Homeland Security Grants that will be executed in the next 18 months. The first grant will provide funding to the Multi-State Partnership to aid in the planning process for a functional exercise focusing on resource management, data utilization, and command/control of a major, multi-jurisdictional foreign animal disease outbreak. The exercise would utilize incident management teams to test appropriate agency and state response plans and capabilities, local response coordination, and local / state / federal coordination of command and control. The second grant will provide funding for DATCP to plan and execute three Homeland Security Exercise Evaluation Program (HSEEP) compliant tabletop exercises. The TTXs will consist of one food safety exercise involving a foodborne outbreak resulting from temperature-abused food after an ice storm and extended power outage. The second will involve hazardous agricultural materials due to flooding. The third will involve a Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) outbreak.
Objective 2.1.2	Continue establishing new partnerships and refining existing public-private partnerships in protecting food and agriculture. Specifically: • Work with the Wisconsin Agro-security	◌	Ongoing	DATCP has made significant progress in meeting this objective. WARN is now integrated into DATCP's emergency response procedures for relevant events including regional radiological ingestion tabletop exercise/workshops and statewide radiological functional exercises.

Resource Network (WARN), an agriculture industry-initiated non-profit organization that works with government in communicating information to the public to ensure public confidence in the food system. Integrate WARN into agency response plans, exercises, and responses. Participate in the WARN Board meeting each June, and integrate WARN into one exercise each year for the next five years. For more information on WARN, see http://www.wisconsinagroresource.net/.

- Develop and implement continuity of operations plans with the private sector to ensure business continuity is maintained during major disease outbreaks or other agricultural-related disasters. One industry plan outlined in 2010 to be completed by 2013 is the Secure Milk Supply-Wisconsin (SMS-W) plan, with the goal of maintaining dairy business continuity during a large-scale disruption (such as Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak) by regionalizing response efforts. Dairy accounts for $43 billion of Wisconsin's overall $88 billion food and agriculture economy. Of the 413,500 food and agriculture-related jobs, forty percent are dairy-related. Any disruption to the dairy industry will have far-reaching impacts to the state's economy. Emphasizing extensive public/private stakeholder collaboration, anticipated outcomes include: sub-sector surveys, a summary report, movement protocols document, and exercising protocols and procedures for minimizing

DATCP representatives continue to attend WARN board meetings and are working with WARN to improve agrosecurity with an emphasis on milk and egg supplies. DATCP has received responses on three surveys of the state's dairy industry. Information from these surveys will provide the basis for developing standard operating procedures and protocols to improve dairy agrosecurity.

DATCP representatives continue to attend WARN board meetings and are working with WARN to improve agrosecurity with an emphasis on milk and egg supplies. DATCP has received reponses on three surveys of the state's dairy industry. Information from these surveys is providing the basis for developing standard operating procedures and protocols to improve dairy agrosecurity.

DATCP is maintaining its working relationship with the regional zoological community to improve emergency response to biological threats including high pathogenic avian influenza.

- Division of Animal Health (DAH) staff continues to work with Dane County Emergency Management in the development of an all hazards plan for animals in disasters at the county level. The planning coalition includes DNR, Dane County Humane Society, Vilas Zoo, Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association, Dane County Public Health, and UW Extension. DAH is now working with WEM, DHS and private/public stakeholders to assist with development of a statewide all hazards plan for animals in disasters.

DATCP GIS staff continue to work with business representative in the development of response "regions" within Wisconsin. The regions were defined based on major transportation and geographic features, as well as density of milk producers and dairy plants within regions.

DATCP is building on the lessons learned from an Agricultural

	economic disruption across the state. • Secure Milk Supply-Wisconsin – (SMS-W): Continuity of Business during a Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak – tabletop and possible functional exercise along border counties.		Movement Awareness and Planning Workshop in 2013. The workshop brought together state and federal agencies as well as private industry to strengthen capabilities relative to a devastating foreign animal disease, specifically the control of animal and commodity movement. Workshop participants included DATCP, USDA, FBI, Department of Health Services, Department of Homeland Security, WI Department of Transportation, Wisconsin Milk Marketing Board, UW Extension, Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association, Wisconsin Emergency Management and county emergency management coordinators. DATCP continues to participate in information gathering and informal discussions with federal (APHIS, USDA) and state agencies (Department of Natural Resources, Department of Health Services) regarding the need to address animal carcass disposal during emergency situations. DATCP personnel are increasing interactions with FEMA and other federal agencies through trainings and exercises. Trainings attended by DATCP staff include responses to terrorist bombings, logistic capability and assessment methods, and Emergency Support Function (ESF) review. DATCP will continue to participate in regional/national level Whole Community Conference sponsored by FEMA and other agencies/organizations with emergency response capabilities.
Objective 2.1.3	Enhance local/state/regional/federal partnerships to increase capabilities for preparation, response, and recovery from incidents that impact the food and agriculture sector. • Identify and develop procedures and protocols for safely maintaining the movement of dairy products during a large-scale disruption such as Foot and Mouth Disease. • Workshops for Movement Protocols: Wisconsin will collaboratively develop cross-border movement protocols with neighboring states to permit the	◌ Ongoing	DATCP continues to take steps to improve partnerships and working relationships within the agricultural community. Wisconsin DATCP is sponsoring a National Veterinary Stockpile (NVS) full scale logistics exercise and Wash Tunnel Demonstration scheduled for January of 2015 at Volk Field, WI. These activities will draw observers from local, state national and international organizations and use state Incident Management Team Logistics personnel to perform key activities during the exercise. DATCP continues to work closely with Multistate Partnership members to improve communication, share information, and otherwise collaborate on exercises and other training

movement of livestock, food and agricultural products during large-scale agricultural emergencies.

- Secure Milk Supply – (SMS-W): Continuity of Business during a Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak – tabletop and possible functional exercise along border counties.
- Conduct "Agricultural Impacts from a Radiological Release Emergency Response and Training Exercise".
- Conduct an annual exercise involving local, state and federal partners to test appropriate roles and responsibilities and establish more integrated communications.
- Continue participation in the Multi-State Partnership for Security in Agriculture comprised of 14 Midwestern states that work together to develop plans and response strategies recognizing that food and agricultural incidents are not restricted to state borders.

programs. DATCP personnel continue to participate in emergency response programs and initiatives including risk assessment for agricultural biosecurity, revision of Wisconsin COOP guidelines for state agencies, and multi-agency coordination programs.

In 2014, DATCP executed two DHS Grant funded Secure Milk Supply (SMS) tabletop exercises to review the draft Wisconsin SMS-W Plan. Participants included state and local agencies and private industry stakeholders.

DATCP continues to explore alternatives for addressing non-service animal pets during disasters and is working with statewide veterinarian volunteer corps to improve emergency response at the local and regional level

DATCP personnel represented ESF 11 (alongside DNR personnel) during the 2014 WEM sponsored radiological emergency drill and exercises for Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant in Welch, Minnesota and Point Beach Nuclear Plant in Two Rivers, Wisconsin. DATCP Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) are currently working with WEM Radiological Emergency Planning Section personnel to update the Wisconsin Radiological Emergency Information for Farmers, Food Processors, and Distributers pamphlet.

Objective 2.1.4	Refine and enhance agency plans and capabilities relating to food and agriculture emergency responses, including coordination with other agencies, such as WEM, DHS, DOT, and DNR, and federal agencies including USDA, the Food Safety and Inspection Service(FSIS), FDA, and EPA. • Revise one internal program emergency response plan on an annual basis.	⟳	Ongoing	DATCP participates in emergency response planning and implementation in coordination with other state and federal agencies. DATCP continues to leverage its experience as a player agency. DATCP is in the process of focusing on the best course of action to address agriculture vulnerabilities (e.g. protection of sensitive pesticide storage information). DATCP leadership and IT representatives attended the Governor's Cyber Summit in October, 2014. DATCP Division of Animal Health staff met with Wisconsin State Fair manager to review plans for animal health emergency response at State Fair. DATCP is finalizing the process of reviewing Threat Hazard Risk Assessment guidelines for revision of COOP procedures and policies is incorporating new requirements into the agency COOP plan and placing them on the Department of Administration (DOA) SharePoint site and subsequent future migration to the Sustainable Planner datbase.

Goal 2.2: Build Public-Private Partnerships that Enhance Infrastructure Protection and Resilience

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs - Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 2.2.1	Establish a statewide public-private partnership framework, linked with the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council, to support and coordinate local efforts. The public-private partnership will coordinate efforts, share information, and support local initiatives in a way that ensures the state's efforts are driven by the needs of the owners and operators of critical infrastructure.	◑	Partial	A new public-private partnership linked with the Comprehensive Response System was kicked off in October 2014 with a private sector workshop that included 34 participants from a variety of business sectors. The goal of this initiative is to establish a network of information and resource sharing using a Virtual Business Emergency Operations Center (VBEOC) model.
Objective 2.2.2	Take a sector-based approach to identifying and protecting critical infrastructure and focus on building protective measures that provide broad protection for the state's public and private infrastructure sectors. The state will focus on developing tools for information sharing, business continuity and recovery, and providing opportunities for joint planning and training. Programs may include: • Support for the WSIC private sector information sharing objectives. • Engagement of critical infrastructure representatives of state and local operations centers and fusion centers. • Critical access credentialing for infrastructure personnel. • Damage assessment and emergency assistance for businesses affected by disasters.	◑	Variable	The state continues to outreach to each of the infrastructure sectors, focusing on the critical lifeline sectors. The state has developed key contacts in several sectors, including energy, banking and finance, water, food and agriculture, telecommunications, and transportation. The state has identified critical infrastructure in each of the key sectors and continued to update this in 2014. In 2014 WEM worked with an energy industry stakeholder group to develop a new long-term energy outage plan, which will be completed by early 2015. These helped initiate a Fusion Liaison Officer (FLO) training course with a large transportation company that will eventually include training for 13,500 operators.

Objective 2.2.3	Continue site visits to inform high-priority CI/KR, facility owners, and facility operators of the importance of their facilities as an identified high-priority site and the need to be vigilant in light of the ever-present threat of terrorism. Continue the use of Automated Critical Asset Management System (ACAMS) with our public and private partners. This will ensure that first responders are better informed when responding and to assist them in developing recommended protective measures.	◑	Variable	Working with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Protective Security Advisor (PSA), 40 facility site visits and 11 Infrastructure Surveys (IST) were completed in Wisconsin this past year. In 2014, the US DHS discontinued use of the Automated Critical Asset Management System (ACAMS) and transitioned to a new system. State administrators received training on this new system, IP Gateway, in September 2014.
Objective 2.2.4	Continue to foster mutually beneficial partnerships with public and private sector owners and operators to safeguard Wisconsin's critical infrastructure and key resources. Establish a statewide public-private partnership framework, linked with the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council, to support and coordinate local efforts. The public-private partnerships will focus on developing tools for information sharing to improve situational awareness, resource coordination, joint planning and training initiatives.	◑	Variable	Please refer to 2.2.1

Goal 3.1: Leverage Training Programs to Increase the Capability of Local/Tribal Jurisdictions, State Agencies, Volunteer Organizations, and Private Industry to Prepare for, Prevent, Respond to, Mitigate Damage from, and Recover from Natural and Man-Made Emergencies through Multi-Discipline and Multi-Jurisdiction Coordination in Accordance with NIMS.

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 3.1.1	Continue ongoing NIMS advisory group activities through quarterly meetings focused on delivery of local, tribal, and state agency training needs.	●	Completed	The NIMS advisory group completed its work and has been integrated into the new Comprehensive Response Working Group.
Objective 3.1.2	Monitor and utilize National Fire Academy (NFA), Emergency Management Institute (EMI), Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP), and other Department of Homeland Security funded training programs for the delivery of specialized training.	○	Ongoing	WEM continues to bring the National and Rural Domestic Preparedness Consortium trainings to Wisconsin. WEM also sends students to these locations for training on a regular basis.
Objective 3.1.3	Continue development of local, tribal, and state agency response and recovery capability by offering training to all of our partner agencies.	○	Ongoing	WEM sponsored courses trained 2,953 emergency responders between October 1 and September 30, 2014.
Objective 3.1.4	Continue to work with county, tribal, and local jurisdictions and promote the inclusion of NIMS/ICS curriculum in their training and exercise programs.	○	Ongoing	This is an ongoing process that is heavily promoted by the training office as well as the WEM Regional Directors.
Objective 3.1.5	Continue to work with the Wisconsin Emergency Management Association (WEMA), an association of county, city, and tribal emergency managers, to determine training needs and to review and update the Wisconsin Emergency Management Certification Program through a five-year update process.	○	Ongoing	WEM continues to work closely with WEMA to make sure that the certified emergency manager program is a success. Since the programs start up in 1994, there have been ninety-eight graduates, including six in 2013. The requirements were last updated in 2011.

Goal 3.2: Improve Training Facilities

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 3.2.1	Utilize the Regional Emergency All-Climate Training (REACT) Center that has received Pro Board Certification signifying that the training complies with the National Fire Protection Association's professional qualification standards to provide specialized exercises and training. Continue development of local, tribal, and state agency response and recovery capability by offering training at the REACT Center focused on the command and management function within NIMS to include incident command, emergency operations center operations and management, and public information officer training.	◌	Ongoing	REACT Center is now Pro-Board certified to deliver "certification" level training for both civilian first responders and DoD customers. The REACT Center is now certified to provide heavy equipment extrication and swift water rescue and recovery. The center working to expand "certification" course offerings to include course deliveries in the areas of: Hazardous material technician training to respond to Bakken crude oil incidents.
Objective 3.2.2	Identify and utilize funding sources for sustainment of the REACT Center by partnering with the Department of Defense (DoD) and the Texas Engineering Extension Service (TEEX).	◌	Ongoing	The REACT Center continues to expand its course offerings to include Certified Fire Inspector and Certified Fire Officer III and IV. Our most recent initiatives include working with the railroad industry to potentially deliver specialized training to not only our first responders but also railroad employees. Our goal is to make the REACT Center a railroad training alternative to the Association of American Railroads training facility in Pueblo, CO.
Objective 3.2.3	Monitor and utilize National Fire Academy (NFA), Emergency Management Institute (EMI), Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP), and other Department of Homeland Security funded training programs for the delivery of specialized training to responder teams with emphasis on chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive (CBRNE) attacks.	◌	Ongoing	WEM sends many students out of state to National and Rural Domestic Preparedness Consortium trainings including training on chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and high-yield explosive (CBRNE) attacks.

Goal 3.3: Ensure Efficient Regional Response

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 3.3.1	Continue working with the Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs' Association in implementing the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) for statewide fire mutual aid. Encourage that all Wisconsin counties are participating in MABAS by 2015.	◑	Partial	MABAS Wisconsin is now recognized as the "Operations Section" of the Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Association. As such, any and all matters related to response and fire ground operations are reviewed by MABAS Wisconsin. The State currently has 57 MABAS Divisions and expect to add an additional 3 Divisions before the end of 2014. MABAS Wisconsin is in the process of establishing a Regional and Statewide Dispatch Center know as "Badger Red" Center to manage resource mobilization for large scale events. The "Badger Red" Center will co-exist in the Rock County Public Safety Communications Center. The "go-live" date for Badger Red is expected to be January 1, 2015. Further, Wisconsin was one of eight states participating in a "beta" project known as "Mutual Aid Net" which was developed originally by the State of Ohio and is being further developed by the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC). The "beta network" is now up to sixteen states and refinements are being made on the software which has pushed back the implentation date. At the present time, the plan is to use Mutual Aid Net to manage MABAS Wisconsin Strike Team and Task Force requests. During the past year, several software updates have been made to the Mutual Aid Net software and the IAFC has just released the program for use and we are now reviewing the updates.
Objective 3.3.2	Continue to participate with FEMA Region V, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and private sector representatives in planning the evacuation of one million people from the Chicago area.	●	Completed	The Regional Catastrophic Planning Group completed its work in 2013. WEM will continue to participate in this initiative as opportunities are presented
Objective 3.3.3	Continue to participate in planning for an earthquake in the New Madrid Seismic Zone with	◌	Ongoing	WEM participated in the Capstone exercise in June 2014.

	FEMA Regions IV, V, VI, and VII; the associated states; and the private sector representatives.			
Objective 3.3.4	Complete construction of a combined State Emergency Operations Center, National Guard Joint Operations Center, and Wisconsin Statewide Information Center by 2014 in order to facilitate statewide and regional response.	◓	Ongoing	Design is underway for the new facility. Expected completion date is Summer 2016.
Objective 3.3.5	Continue to develop and maintain statewide emergency response teams such as structural collapse rescue and alert law enforcement teams. Partner with the fire service on restructuring the regional hazardous materials emergency response system with a bottom-up review to increase response capacity in constrained fiscal times.	●	Completed	Wisconsin Task Force 1 (WI TF-1) has attained qualification to respond as a Type III urban search and rescue team and can respond anywhere in the state. The ALERT team manual was updated to integrate into the Emergency Police Services (EPS) system in 2014. The new Wisconsin Hazardous Material Response System operational plan, which follows National Incident Management System (NIMS) principles and includes standardized equipment and training, has been completed. The new system began operations on November 3, 2014.

Goal 3.4: Maintain Exercises to Improve Plans and Readiness

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 3.4.1	Develop a statewide three-year training and exercise plan in partnership with Wisconsin Emergency Management Association (WEMA), Wisconsin Tribal Emergency Management Alliance (WiTEMA), state, and federal agencies.	●	Completed	The current Three-year Training and Exercise Plan was updated in March 2013. The next update is scheduled for 2015.
Objective 3.4.2	Provide necessary program support materials to include training and exercising toward effective multi-agency coordination systems in the state.	○	Ongoing	The HSEEP model is used and NIMS-compliant exercise evaluation guidelines, scenarios lists, After Action Reports, and improvement plans are developed and utilized. Wisconsin's HSEEP training is nationally recognized and was used to train officials in Minnesota in 2014.
Objective 3.4.3	Promote the development and delivery of multi-discipline, multi-jurisdiction exercises.	○	Ongoing	To date, thirty-four exercises have been supported by the state within the current grant cycle.
Objective 3.4.4	Continue to expand our capability to monitor local, tribal, and state agency response capabilities by systematic evaluation of training and exercise including After Action Reports (AARs) and improvement plans.	○	Ongoing	After Action Reports and improvement plans are provided to the counties, tribes, and support agencies. Improvement plans are monitored and corrections are made at the county level.
Objective 3.4.5	Identify the need for future enhancements based upon the above evaluation to local, tribal, and state agency response capabilities regarding training, planning, facilities, and equipment.	○	Ongoing	After Action Reports and improvement plans are written following all exercises. It is the responsibility of the county to work on correcting areas noted for improvement. The State monitors and corrects areas identified as needing improvement as a result of exercises the State directly participates in.
Objective 3.4.6	Continue the implementation of the principles of NIMS in the State of Wisconsin through an organized ongoing multi-year exercise program.	○	Ongoing	WEM continues to emphasize NIMS in all its training and exercises.
Objective 3.4.7	Following the recommendation of the Legislative Audit Bureau, WEM began developing a database to facilitate an annual review of local/tribal jurisdictions' and state agencies' ability to respond to and recover from hazards identified in the target capabilities through the use of AARs	◑	On Hold	During the development of this project, federal legislation changed from target capabilities to core capabilities. FEMA is expected to complete the transition to core capabilities in 2014 and until that is finished this project is on hold. The goal is to resume activities and create a database that will work despite the changes. The future of this project and a specific timeline

	and improvement plans. As this project was nearing completion, USDHS/FEMA issued Presidential Policy Directive 8 - National Preparedness (PPD-8). PPD 8 changed the criteria for evaluating exercises. USDHS/FEMA is developing a cross-walk between the old and new evaluation criteria. This necessitated major revisions in the tracking database for exercise After Action Reports and improvement plans. WEM will work with DMA-IT staff to restructure the database as soon as the new exercise evaluation criteria are issued.			have not been set since the project was put on hold. Pending staffing availability and funding, it is the goal of the training and exercise section to reinstate this project in the near future.
Objective 3.4.8	Conduct a culmination executive exercise to test multiple levels of government.	◌	Ongoing	The state conducted the following state and regional exercises: two nuclear power plant exercises, a tri-county tornado tabletop that will be used to plan a functional exercise in 2015, a SIMCOM exercise that tested local, state, and federal assets in a communications functional exercise, and a capstone exercise that tested a regional response to an earthquake in the New Madrid Seismic Zone.

Goal 4.1: Support the Implementation of the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP) that was First Developed and Approved by the State Interoperability Executive Council in 2007. The SCIP is Updated Annually using a Stakeholder Input Process. The SCIP Supports a Number of Short-Term and Long-Term Goals to Improve Interoperability.

Agency Responsible: Dept. of Justice (DOJ)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Goal 4.1	One of the key long-term goals of the SCIP is to implement the Wisconsin Interoperable System for Communication (WISCOM), a common statewide radio communications system that interfaces a statewide P25 VHF trunking system with all independent trunking systems. WISCOM is based on an 80-site five-channel VHF trucking infrastructure that provides mobile radio coverage to ninety-five percent of the state. Over eighty percent of WISCOM sites were activated by July 2011, exceeding project timelines. WISCOM will continue to bring on new users for interoperable communications and daily use while expanding coverage and capacity. • A key long-term goal of the SCIP was achieved in 2010. An investment of $17 million helped to upgrade over 30,000 radios and give nearly ninety percent of emergency responders' access to shared mutual aid channels during incidents. The SCIP also includes goals and objectives related to statewide and regional interoperability governance, planning, training, exercising and operations. The SCIP is available for	�	Ongoing	The majority of the project is complete with installations at eighty sites enabling over ninety-five percent mobile coverage statewide. Since the goal was originally established, additional sites have been added to foster improved portable radio coverage for selected counties and municipalities that sought daily usage for local government operations. Currently 14,000 radios are registered on the system. The system was commissioned in April, 2012 and was prepared to support mission critical operations. The Wisconsin State Patrol has established a 24/7 help desk to receive trouble reports and resolve issues. DOJ established a training program for system users operating on the system which is required by WISCOM's governance board, the Statewide System Management Group (SSMG). Two 800 MHz sites have been implemented into the system with several more planned. This offers improved cross-band interoperability as well as new capacity for users operating solely on 800 MHz. Radio replacements to local communities desiring to operate on WISCOM have been supported through the HS WISCOM to Local Agencies (2009) grant program. One hundred seventy communities took advantage of this program deploying 2,525 new WISCOM capable radios to county, tribal, and municipal law enforcement, fire, EMS, and emergency management agencies. The SCIP goals for county Tactical Interoperable Communications Plans continues with completion of three

download at http://interop.wi.gov.

additional counties (fifteen total completed) and fifteen additional plans (twenty-four total) under development. Progress for developing plans is due to the help of Regional Interoperability Coordinators. In June 2012 and May 2013, Wisconsin conducted an Auxiliary Communications training for volunteer amateur radio operators graduating thirteen and fourteen respectively. Ten new COMLs and four new COMTs were recognized in this reporting period.

Goal 5.1: Implement the Frameworks Outlined in PPD-8 and Continue to Comply with State and Federal NIMS Requirements.

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 5.1.1	Continue to meet the annual NIMS compliance requirements in the State of Wisconsin as established by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (USDHS). Objective would include: • Seek a full-time position for a database specialist to implement the technological aspects of credentialing as required by NIMS. • Continue to use Incident Action Plans (IAPs) for NIMS implementation. • Continue the use of NIMS in the State of Wisconsin through an organized ongoing multi-year exercise program. • Promote the inclusion of NIMS/ICS, for long-term sustainment of USDHS compliance requirements into the curriculum of vocational technical colleges offering law enforcement, fire, EMS, as well as for state universities that offer criminal justice. Successful completion of the curriculum will provide the long-term base for credentialing of future responders. • Serve as a repository for an annually-updated standardized list of resources (public and private) developed and typed in accordance with NIMS resource typing protocols, which can be obtained and used during a large-scale incident.	●	Completed	NIMS compliance has continued to be a focus for Wisconsin Emergency Management. The full-time position was filled in 2014 and a new mission support section was created to maintain and support WICAMS, the statewide credentialing system, and E-Sponder®, the statewide emergency management infromation system. Incident Action Plans are used in every exercise and real world event. The ongoing multi-year exercise program continues. NIMS/ICS training continues to be offered across Wisconsin. Many of our partners, including technical colleges, are offering this training through WEM administered grants. The Wisconsin E-Sponder® resource catalog is currently in use by state agencies, counties, tribes, and private sector partners. This initiative is completed.

- Continue the use of the resource database in Wisconsin E-Sponder® and continue to support the counties in expanded use of the resource management database.

Goal 5.2: Develop and Sustain Incident Management Teams (IMTs)

Agencies Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 5.2.1	Leverage the work of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) in the development and use of Incident Management Teams (IMTs) to provide support to the development of multi-disciplinary Local Incident Management Teams (L-IMT) and one All-Hazard Incident Management Team (AH-IMT). Objectives would include: • Continue ongoing NIMS Advisory Group activities including coordination and communication with the UASI work group through quarterly meetings focused on development of local and tribal IMTs and the State of Wisconsin All-Hazard Incident Management Team (AHIMT). • Monitor and utilize National Fire Academy (NFA), local, tribal, and state IMTs and AHIMT protocols as documents are released. • Continue development of local and tribal IMT capability by offering training such as command and general staff courses in the state throughout the federal fiscal year. • Provide position-specific training to members of local and tribal IMTs as it becomes available. • Assist local and tribal jurisdictions in the development of annual training and	◑	Partial	There are currently three type 6 type 4 incident maangement teams (IMT) (5 local/regional and 1 tribal), 3 type 3 teams, and 1 type 2 complex team that can respond statewide. Wisconsin State Patrol, Department of Corrections, and the Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection also maintain IMT capability. Training development of personnel assigned to the statewide include S-420 Command and General Staff and Critical Incident Management Course (CIMC) this past year. Both of these courses were sponsored by the Great Lakes Forest Fire Compact. The Type 2 AHIMT is conducting a N-337 IMT Command and General Staff training session for type 3 IMT personnel in December, 2014. The NIMS Advisory Group has now been transitioned into the Comprehensive Response Working Group.

exercise program for local and tribal IMTs.

- Promote legislation governing liability, workers' compensation, and mutual aid for IMT and taskforce utilization.

Goal 5.3: Promote the Development of Guidance, Protocols, and Systems to Facilitate Regional Deployment of Response Assets, Information Exchange, and Incident Management

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 5.3.1	Promote Wisconsin E-Sponder® implementation, training, and use among interdisciplinary agencies and within state EOCs on an ongoing basis.	●	Completed	The E-Sponder® is used by over 8,000 responders in all 72 Wisconsin counties. It is the primary statewide emergency management information sharing tool in the state.

Goal 5.4: Establish a Statewide Credentialing System

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 5.4.1	Initiate a statewide system to credential emergency management and response personnel to ensure proper authorization and access to an incident including those involving mutual aid agreements and assistance agreements. Objective would include: • As supported by the Wisconsin Homeland Security Council, designate a credentialing and typing authority empowered by the state for overall management of the credentialing and typing functions and processes. • Determine how the state will implement credentialing and typing of resources, including how each of the disciplines and various groups will be credentialed and typed and which agencies or organizations will be authorized to perform the process of credentialing by September, 2012.	●	Completed	WICAMS (Wisconsin Credentialing Asset Management System) is a web-based resource management system available for use statewide. Since the initial roll-out in 2013, WICAMS has accrued involvement from 31 counties, credentialing nearly 5,000 personnel across 1,145 organizations. WICAMS currently credentials 800 fire departments, 95 law enforcement agencies and 40 emergency management offices. In addition to future county involvement, WICAMS will continue to grow as the system expands to include new users. WEM continues to work with partners to define qualifications for the credentialing system. These include completions of the amateur radio emergency service personnel (ARES/RACES) qualification sheets, current work on law enforcement qualification and the expansion to specialty teams. A credentialing plan outlining policies and procedures for the use of WICAMS was completed and published in 2014.
Objective 5.4.2	Institute policies, plans, procedures, and protocols to prevent deployment of resources/personnel that bypass official resource coordination processes (*i.e.* resources requested through improper channels). Objective would include: • Establish agreements with other states, in addition to EMAC, so that these credentials will be recognized under their laws by December, 2013. • Develop and implement an electronic	●	Completed	Wisconsin participates in the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS), a mutual aid system used by Illinois and other states in the midwest. Wisconsin also has an agreement with the State of Minnesota for resource sharing. A credentialing identification card was completed for WICAMS that is compliant with national standards. Wisconsin participates in EMAC, and has 14 trained EMAC Advance Team (A-Team) members trained that are deployable within the state or to other states to assist with EMAC

identification card that meets federal standards and provides identification, qualifications, and deployment status by September, 2012. • Adhere to the standards of EMAC.	requests.

Goal 6.1: Enhance an Emergency Response System in the State

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Health Services-Division of Public Health (DHS)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 6.1.1	Strengthen medical surge and mass prophylaxis capabilities to improve the ability to address major incidents. In 2008, each jurisdiction (county) developed a three-year exercise plan for hospitals to test their ability to expand capacity in response to a disaster or other health emergency such as a pandemic. We will continue to implement lessons learned and update existing plans. The following statewide exercises occurred to test hospital plans to handle a surge of a large number of patients: • 2011 – Operation Vigilant Guard involved over 100 Wisconsin hospitals in an evacuation exercise of four La Crosse Hospitals (on paper). The exercise also tested the WI Trac bed tracking system as a means to communicate about bed availability as the patient transfers were occurring. The AAR provided several suggestions to improve evacuation plans and procedures which will be tested in the 2012 statewide hospital exercise. • 2011 Milwaukee BioWatch tabletop exercise was a federal, state, and local exercise testing the response plans to an aerosolized release of anthrax. • 2011 BAT-11 was a five-county mass	○	Ongoing	On an annual basis, the Division of Public Health reviews the ability of tribal and local public health agencies to provide mass prophylaxis. The Wisconsin Hospital Preparedness Program will run a series of drills for hospitals to report bed available at their facility. During Spring 2013, Wisconsin's PHEP and WHEPP programs held five regional exercises across the state. A major goal of these exercises was to coordinate the response effort among public health departments, hospitals, and emergency management. Exercise scenarios varied across the state and were developed in response to the results from recent hazard vulnerability assessments. Coordination and cooperation among these three key sectors was strengthened, ensuring a strong response effort in actual situations. Improvement plans from the exercises will assist local agencies in improving their planning and response efforts.

dispensing exercise for the Milwaukee Metropolitan Statistical Area. Using information from the Milwaukee BioWatch exercise, local health departments opened five points of dispensing to test their ability to screen and dispense the appropriate medicine.

Currently, all Wisconsin hospitals have evacuation plans in place based on templates and recommendations provided by a Wisconsin Hospital Emergency Preparedness Plan (WHEPP) expert panel. In 2009, HPP provided evacuation equipment to hospitals based on their needs including med sleds, para slides, and Stryker evacuation chairs. DHS will continue to implement recommendations and update evacuation plans.

Objective 6.1.2	Ensure that local, statewide, and regional capabilities are in place to receive, store, and distribute Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) assets.	◌	Ongoing	On an annual basis, the Division of Public Health reviews the ability of tribal and local public health agencies to receive and dispense medical counter-measures. The state's Strategic National Stockpile plan is reviewed by CDC each year.
Objective 6.1.3	Address Centers for Disease Control (CDC) Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Capabilities of Volunteer Management (#15) through a synergistic approach by increasing cooperative planning and information sharing in order to reduce duplication and strengthen collaboration and efficiency of workforce resources, including volunteer resources. The functions of Capability #15: Volunteer Management includes coordination, notification, organization, assembly, dispatch, and demobilization of volunteers. The Wisconsin Emergency Assistance Volunteer Registry (WEAVR) is the registration component of the	◑	Ongoing	The WEAVR system is live. Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) and Disaster Medical Assistance Team (DMAT) are included. Mid-level administrator training has been completed. The database integrations with national sources for verification of credential information, such as American Board of Medical Specialties and Office of Inspector General, are in place and functional. Integration with Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services is in place. There was a background check module added to WEAVR in 2014 that provides for a national criminal super search. Data integration with Wisconsin EMS for license checks is in progress.

national Emergency System for the Advance Registration of Healthcare Professionals (ESAR-VHP) for the State of Wisconsin. It is a web-based database of volunteer healthcare professionals that is currently located on the WI Health Alert Network (HAN). A replacement for the current system is in the process of being implemented with new software that will include the credentialing component and result in a fully-compliant ESAR-VHP system. This web-based resource will integrate Wisconsin Medical Reserve Corps administration into the system as a shared tool between DHS and local MRC units. Measures will be taken to identify and resolve gaps in liability protection for health professionals who are preregistered in WEAVR and deployed during events that benefit the health of the public, as well as drills and exercises.

In addition to WEAVR, Wisconsin Disaster Credentialing (WDC) was put in place in 2006. It is a web-based system that allows for real-time primary source verification of credentials and access to information on the hospital affiliation of physicians and other licensed health care professionals. It continues to be maintained as a system to credential physicians who are able and willing to work in a different hospital than their own during a disaster or other large-scale emergency with mass casualties.

| Objective 6.1.4 | Maintain disease surveillance systems to coordinate response to natural and man-made disease threats such as pandemic flu and biological warfare agents.

The Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System (WEDSS) is a statewide, web-based | ◯ | Ongoing | Currently, there are 1,131 WEDSS users reporting from ninety-three public health jurisdictions, 341 clinical sites, and sixty laboratories. These users send an average of 10,000-15,000 electronic reports to WEDSS each month. Some months it is as high as 30,000 electronic reports. In addition, we are working with our vendor on an enhancement to allow for capacity to accept reportable communicable information from other |

information system launched in 2007 to track communicable diseases. The 2009 H1N1 pandemic provided the first opportunity to test the system during a large-scale public health emergency. State, local, and tribal public health authorities were able to track cases in a single database, greatly improving coordination. Electronic transmission of positive influenza test results via the Electronic Laboratory Reporting (ELR) system reduced the need for double data-entry and made it easier to handle periods of peak activity. Currently, there are 1,104 WEDSS users reporting from ninety-three public health jurisdictions, 300 clinical sites and fifty-six laboratories that send 20,000 electronic reports to WEDSS each month.   A key priority is sustaining this disease surveillance infrastructure at a time of limited resources.

In addition, the Division of Public Health also conducts syndromic surveillance of emergency department visit chief complaint data at fifty-one hospitals that participate in the Wisconsin Health Information Exchange (WHIE). The system tracks influenza and gastroenteritis activity in Wisconsin and automatically transmits data daily to the national distribute system at www.isdsdistribute.org. The expansion of electronic health records and health information exchange in Wisconsin presents new opportunities for timely, accurate disease surveillance.

electronic record systems such as provider medical records and the Wisconsin Health Information Exchange, to help reduce provider double entry into their medical record and our WEDSS system.

Objective 6.1.5	Risk Communications. The 2010-2011 influenza season was relatively mild, but other threats, such as the Japanese nuclear reactor accidents in March 2011, tested the Division of Public Health's	○	Ongoing

ability to respond. As a result, several objectives have been established:

- Upgrade the DPH radiation website to provide consumers up-to-date information on developments, maintain a regularly updated set of Frequently Asked Questions, and catalog appropriate messages developed.
- Enhance the reach of the recently produced flooding video by creating several shorter videos for use on social media outlets such as YouTube.
- Update and expand the DPH Communications toolkit for use by local health officials.
- Upgrade the DPH flood website to reflect up-to-date information in a consumer-friendly format.
- Before the next influenza season, redesign the Communicable Disease and Emergency Response web pages to make information more readily accessible to consumers, health professionals, and industry managers.
- Continue to plan and execute major exercises that feature risk communication components.
- Develop a more streamlined procurement procedure for emergency information to the general public and partners.
- Update and expand the ability to communicate through social media networks such as YouTube, Facebook, and Twitter.
- Identify more efficient and cost effective means of outreach and two-way

	communication to state, local, tribal, and private partners during emergency events.		
Objective 6.1.6	Isolation and Quarantine. In a crisis which requires isolation and/or quarantine, people not needing hospital care will be isolated or quarantined in their homes or in other small group locations if home isolation is not suitable. The Division of Public Health (DPH) will continue to work with local public health agencies and community partners to ensure that neighborhoods, community organizations, and other local social networks are prepared to support the needs of their fellow residents during times of confinement.	○	Ongoing
Objective 6.1.7	Infection Control. Preventing the spread of communicable diseases in healthcare facilities among patients, staff, and visitors is a high priority in a public health emergency. A network of infection control professionals is necessary in both inpatient and outpatient healthcare facilities to assist with day-to-day infection control as well as to deploy protective measures in outbreaks and epidemics. DPH will continue to use its strong relationship with the healthcare infection prevention community to ensure protection of patients and healthcare personnel.	○	Ongoing

Goal 7.1: Continue Ongoing Statewide Preparedness Efforts by Improving Plans and Identifying Additional Resources to Better Utilize Facilities for Mass Evacuation and Shelter During a Man-Made or Natural Emergency

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 7.1.1	WEM will continue improvement of regional and local mass evacuation and sheltering plans to provide coordination and consistency between all levels of government. Wisconsin DOT traffic routing and control components complement the mass evacuation guidance document, being revised by WEM, to provide a comprehensive package for local units of government.	●	Completed	The twelve largest population centers have completed plans. Route planning was completed and incorporated into mass evacuation and sheltering annex to the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan in 2013.
Objective 7.1.2	WEM will develop templates for incorporating comprehensive functional needs planning into state, county, and tribal plans. These templates created through pilot projects in Dane and Milwaukee counties, will be used to develop and refine similar plans and programs statewide. WEM will continue to develop a voluntary on-line functional needs registry for local units of government and develop and provide guidance to counties and municipalities.	●	Completed	Using information gathered through Milwaukee and Dane County pilot projects WEM and WI DHS have developed a functional needs response model that can be incorporated into plans. Functional Assessment Service Teams (FAST) provides a system for assessing people with access and functional needs when they enter the reception center or shelter and helping them get what they need to safely stay there. The functional needs registry pilot was discontinued.
Objective 7.1.3	Following the Legislative Audit report, WEM developed a resource catalog for Wisconsin E-Sponder®. The catalog is compliant with NIMS typing and credentialing for equipment, supplies, and personnel and supports mass evacuation and sheltering activities in the event of an emergency. WEM will continue its ongoing support for state agencies, counties, and tribes to list their resources in the catalog in order to have a better idea of available resources during a disaster.	●	Completed	WEM has developed a NIMS compliant resource list that includes resource categorization/typing/credentialing for equipment, supplies, and personnel to support mass evacuation and sheltering efforts and deployed it on Wisconsin E-Sponder®. Counties, state agencies, and private sector partners will continue to populate the database as resource information is compiled.

Objective 7.1.4	WEM will complete a Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101 (CPG 101) compliant second generation of the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan and distribute statewide guidance for Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) to local units of government with a completion year of 2012. Wisconsin will continue to implement new federal guidance as it is developed.	●	Completed	The second generation Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan was completed in June, 2013, and is currently under final review.
Objective 7.1.5	In coordination with DHS and DCF, and appropriate volunteer agencies, WEM is developing a mass care plan to address planned and spontaneous influx of evacuees from other states in the event of a regional or national disaster.	●	Completed	A new mass evacuation and sheltering annex to the WERP was completed in May, 2013.

Goal 8.1: Maintain Continuity of Government (COG) through Establishment and Testing of COG Plans

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Administration–Division of Administrative Services (COOP/COG)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 8.1.1	Develop a more comprehensive Continuity of Government Plan for Wisconsin. Revised plan approved by all three branches of state government by December, 2015.	◑	Partially Completed	In June, 2012, DOA and DMA completed a review of current COG authorities and responsibilities. This review concluded considerable work has been done by agencies; however, the state's overall plans and programs need to be better understood. Policy, Guidance and Procedures have been developed for a more comprehensive COOP/COG program and will be presented to the DOA Deputy Secretary.
Objective 8.1.2	Conduct an initial exercise of the Continuity of Government Plan, involving all three branches of state government by September, 2015.	○	On-going	DOA/DMA have jointly participated in National Level Exercise 2012 concluding in June, 2012. This exercise provided a framework for a inter-branch Tabletop exercise focusing on Continuity of Government. Following up on the DOA/DMA 2012 National Level Exercise (NLE) participation, which focused on COOP and COG, the plan is to participate in a regional/State level exercise in accordance with the State of Wisconsin COOP/COG 5 year Strategic Calendar. Production and dissemination ot the State of Wisconsin COOP/COG 5 year Strategic Calendar.

Goal 8.2: Maintain Continuity of Operations (COOP) and Services at State Agencies through Improvement and Strengthening of COOP Plans

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Administration–Division of Administrative Services (COOP/COG)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 8.2.1	State Agencies conduct an annual review and update of their COOP plans. State Agency COOP plan guidelines include requirements for communications plans, preparedness checklists, identification of resource gaps, special dispensations for employees with disabilities, etc.	◌	Ongoing	State agencies continue to perform annual reviews of their continuity of operations plans updating communication plans, resources, and checklists as needed.
Objective 8.2.2	Agencies conduct an annual exercise of their COOP plans.	◌	Ongoing	State agencies continue to conduct annual full functional, tabletop or work-at-home exercises with key personnel. There has been a strong focus on developing, training, and exercising of continuity plans from a cyber-threat prospective.
Objective 8.2.3	Develop a five-year capabilities-based COOP exercise and test plan for state agencies incorporating federal standards for COOP testing and exercises by December, 2015.	○	Planning Phase /Starting Phase	Production and dissemination ot the State of Wisconsin COOP/COG five year strategic calendar.
Objective 8.2.4	Implement public and private sector COOP awareness, promotion, and training programs including promotion of state and local government and private sector participation in joint COOP exercises. (Note: Implementation of this goal would be a WEM responsibility.)	◌	Ongoing	DOA will continue to partner with WEM for public/private exchanges of information and training. Joint exercises will continue to be developed and implemented to reinforce a solid foundation of support across state/local governments and the private sector.
Objective 8.2.5	Develop and implement Information Technology Service Continuity Management (ITSCM) plans for the Division of Enterprise Technology (DET) and the Department of Military Affairs (DMA) critical systems. Objectives will include: • Perform risk assessment and develop risk management recommendations for strategies to prevent interruption of critical services during a disaster response.	○	Planning Phase /Starting Phase	A business impact assessment has been initiated to establish relative priorities for business services, supporting applications and systems across state government. DOA will reactivate the business impact assessment initiative. The COOP/COG Office is in the final steps of procuring a commercial off the shelf (COTS) software solution. This solution will provide the State of Wisconsin with resiliency across the enterprise. This will be a hosted secure solution provided by the vendor and backed up at the State of

- Review, update, and exercise the DOA/DMA service continuity plans. Promote state and local government and private sector participation in joint COOP exercises.
- Propose intergovernmental agreements for reciprocal support, for mutual aid, in the event of a disaster.

Wisconsin Data Centers.
The software solution will allow the State of Wisconsin to build a comprehensive Internet Technology Disaster Recovery (IT/DR) for the entire enterprise. Having it hosted by the vendor and backed up at two geographically separate locations as well as the State of Wisconsin, therefore a hosting of the data will always be available. This solution will be accessible from laptops, tablets, and other mobile devices through a secure login process.

Perform a full Business Impact Analysis (BIA), Business Process Analysis (BPA), Hazard Vulnerability Assessment (HVA), and develop risk management recommendations for strategies to minimize interruption of critical services during a disaster response.

Goal 9.1: Foster Citizen Participation in Emergency Volunteer Activities Across the State

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 9.1.1	Maintain integrated web resources for community preparedness and volunteer information that reflect the combined efforts of the partner organizations.	●	Completed	The state maintains the ReadyWisconsin website: http://readywisconsin.wi.gov for dissemination of community preparedness information, and collaborates with Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) and Volunteer Wisconsin for volunteer information.
Objective 9.1.2	Continue to improve citizen preparedness and disaster awareness. The ReadyWisconsin campaign promotes readiness through outreach to the public including targeted outreach to seniors, schools, people with disabilities, people with pets, refugee communities, and businesses. The campaign also incorporates the Student Tools for Emergency Preparedness (STEP) program. The campaign will evaluate progress by tracking improvements across ten statistical measures collected through an annual readiness survey.	◌	Ongoing	2013-2014 Campaigns included: • September Preparedness Month: TV ads featuring First Responders from across Wisconsin urging citizens to prepare for emergencies. • Winter Awareness Campaign: TV and Radio Ads urging Wisconsin residents to have an emergency winter survival kit in their car. Tornado Awareness Campaign: TV and Radio Ads featuring Park Falls tornado survivors. Statewide Tornado warning will include NOAA weather radios this year. Statewide media/business partnership to promote emergency weather radios. Slogan: Listen, Act and Live! • Cyber Security Awareness Month: TV, Radio and Internet ads featuring "Cyber Savvy" tips on how to stay safe on line • Student Tools for Emergency Preparedness (STEP): Reached 8,000 students in more than 300 classrooms in 2013-2014. • In the first year of the AmeriCorps ReadyWisconsin program members provided preparedness education to nearly 2,500 citizens and distributed 1,000 preparedness kits to seniors.
Objective 9.1.3	Improve volunteer and donations management capabilities throughout the state through training and technology improvements. The state will complete implementation of the WeVolunteer	●	Completed	The WeVolunteer registry was completed in 2012 and was ingregrated into Volunteer Connection, a statewide volunteer web portal maintained by Volunteer Wisconsin. Last year, 460 volunteers registered on that site and indicated an interest in

registry for online volunteer and donations management registry statewide. This registry will link with existing databases, including those of WEAVR and the American Red Cross. The state will provide assistance to local, public, and non-profit officials on volunteer management, including use of the registry through annual regional training sessions.

responding after an emergency situation.

The state also initiated a new AmeriCorps ReadyWisconsin program in 2013. Currently, there are 14 AmeriCorps members placed in 12 counties around the state. The members educate the public on emergency preparedness, implement emergency volunteer management plans, and assist with local emergency management activities. Members recruited and managed over 250 emergency volunteers in 2014.

Goal 10.1: Wisconsin National Guard Support to Civil Authorities – Coordination, Liaison, and Education

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin National Guard (WING)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 10.1.1	Maintain interagency relationships. The WING will continue to build its interagency relationships throughout the state and region. This will be accomplished through open dialogue with our WEM counterparts, WING regional emergency management representatives, joint planning initiatives, and interagency exercises.	◌	Ongoing	The Wisconsin National Guard continues to participate in a broad set of interagency forums such as the Comprehensive Response Working Group, Joint Services Working Group, Regional Interagency Steering Committee, Force Protection Working Group, Transportation Infrastructure Security Working Group, and the Wisconsin Counterterrorism Conference planning committee.
Objective 10.1.2	Provide effective liaison with the State Emergency Operations Center. The Wisconsin National Guard Joint Staff will be prepared to provide eight trained officers when the SEOC is elevated in an effort to provide a working link between Wisconsin Emergency Management and the Wisconsin National Guard. The liaison officers will relay all validated requests for military forces, assets, and capabilities to the Wisconsin National Guard and act as a Point of Contact for Wisconsin National Guard issues.	◑	2013	Currently, there are multiple individuals trained as liaison officers in the Wisconsin National Guard. The Wisconsin National Guard Joint Staff training directorate is continuing to develop a sustainable training and exercise plan aimed at developing capable and ready National Guard liasons. The National Guard liason program is currently being designed to ensure that officers can be provided in a liason capacity to the State Emergency Operations Center, Wisconsin Emergency Managment regional offices, and county emergency operations centers during an emergency. Identified liason officers have been provided opportunities to attend the liason officer train the trainer course, Wisconsin Joint Operations Center orientation and will be incorporated in training year 2014 staff exercises.
Objective 10.1.3	Educate Wisconsin National Guard Forces on Domestic Operations. All Wisconsin National Guard forces must understand the scope of domestic mission requirements and conduct specific training on tasks relevant to that mission. Wisconsin National Guard units will continue to conduct training and evaluation exercises that include Domestic Operations missions.	◌	Ongoing	The Wisconsin National Guard Joint Staff publishes annual training guidance that includes tasks essential for conducting civil support. The Joint Staff training directorate continues to refine liason training for unit liasons to the WEM regions. Force Package mission essential tasks have been published and provide assigned units specific training goals to ensure ready units capable of swift reaction to state emergecies.

Objective 10.1.4	Effectively Communicate Wisconsin National Guard Capabilities to Agency Partners and Other Civilian Authorities. The Wisconsin National Guard will continue to publish resources that describe up-to-date Wisconsin National Guard force package capabilities and the process for which to request those capabilities. The Wisconsin National Guard Joint Operations Center and regional emergency management liaison officers will also support this effort in communicating Wisconsin National Guard capabilities to their counterparts.	○	Ongoing	The Wisconsin National Guard has published the updated Wisconsin National Guard domestic operations and civil support resource guide that outlines the process for requesting Wisconsin National Guard assistance and describes Wisconsin National Guard capabilities, specialized units, and force packages. Liaison officers are assigned to attend Wisconsin Emergency Management Regional meetings and provide updates on current capabilities. Wisconsin National Guard Joint Staff participates in the Governor's Conference on emergency management and homeland security and continues to build relationships with state and local emergency management officials.
Objective 10.1.5	Plan and participate in Domestic Operations exercises with interagency partners. The WING will regularly conduct DOMOPS exercises with interagency partners, ranging from leadership tabletop exercises (TTX) to full-spectrum operations.	○	Ongoing	The Wisconsin National Guard participates in multiple civil support exercises each year involving federal, state, and local government agencies as well as several non-governmental agencies. Quarterly tabletop exercises were planned and conducted during 2014. The Wisconsin National Guard participates in at least one domestic operations full-scale operation per year and participated in the five day Patriot 2014 exercise conducted at Volk Field, WI.
Objective 10.1.6	Maintain direct coordination with each WEM region. The WING has developed a relationship with emergency managers in each of the six WEM regions. Each WING officer assigned as a regional emergency management liaison role will coordinate with the WEM regional director of their assigned region for notification of meetings and other regional events, attend each WEM regional meeting, provide feedback and summaries of the WEM regional meetings to the WING Joint Staff, and complete Incident Command System specific training.	○	Ongoing	The Wisconsin National Guard has assigned Wisconsin Emergency Management liaison officers for each Wisconsin Emergency Management region. These liaison officers attend regularly scheduled regional meetings to build and develop interagency relationships and maintain situational awareness of regional issues. The Wisconsin National Guard Joint Staff training directorate is developing the Wisconsin National Guard/Wisconsin Emergency Management Liaison Officer implementation plan which includes Joint Operations Center Orientation training, State Emergency Operations Center training, incident command system training and other professional domestic operations courses.
Objective 10.1.7	Maintain a Premiere Joint Operations Center, Operational 24x7x365. The Wisconsin Joint Operations Center serves as the Wisconsin National Guard's premiere operations center by integrating people, processes, and technology to support the state and nation. It maintains	○	Ongoing	The Wisconsin National Guard Joint Operations Center has maintained 24/7 operations since its inception in 2007. The Joint Operations Center conducts quarterly exercises to improve processes, procedures and ensure the highest caliber support to domestic operations. The Joint Operations Center continues to seek out and procure new non-standard

2014 ANNUAL REPORT ON WISCONSIN HOMELAND SECURITY

situational awareness 24 hours per day, every day of the year. Provides the domestic operations common operating picture (COP) for the Wisconsin National Guard and serves as a centralized communications and coordination node for command and control during Domestic Operations.

communications equipment to improve command and control of Wisconsin National Guard units operating within the state and enhance communications with interagency partners at all levels of government.

Goal 10.2: Wisconsin National Guard Support to Civil Authorities – Employing WING Assets and Capabilities

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin National Guard (WING)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 10.2.1	Maintain a validated Wisconsin National Guard Reaction Force (WI-NGRF). The WI-NGRF will be prepared to deploy a quick reaction force in no more than eight hours; and a main body force within 24 hours from assembly at an armory. In addition, the WI-NGRF will participate in annual interagency evaluation exercises in order to meet validation standards.	○	Ongoing	The WI-NGRF mission was assigned to the 724th Engineer Battalion in October, 2012. The WI-NGRF continued sustainment training on force assembly, deployment, communication, security, and Support Civil Authority tasks throughout 2013. The WI-NGRF participated in both the State Interoperable Mobile Communications Exercise and Patriot 2013. The 724 EN BN will continue to participate in major domestic operations training and exercises throughout the duration of the NGRF mission.
Objective 10.2.2	Provide Functional Capabilities to Support Civilian Authorities. The Wisconsin National Guard will continue to develop, evaluate, and assign tailored force packages, ready to meet specific common requests of civilian authorities. These force packages include trained personnel with equipment capable of being deployed virtually anywhere within the state.	○	Ongoing	The Wisconsin National Guard has developed force packages that include rotary lift, engineer mobility support, communications, power generation, transportation support, traffic control, winter storm, air mobility, manpower support, maintenance support, high water transportation, water purification, and the Wisconsin National Guard situational awareness team. New force packages added include the Cyber Incident Response Team and the Joint Reception, Staging ad Onward Integrations Force Package. The Wisconsin National Guard will ensure that units assigned force package responsibilities are trained and equipped for their specific mission requirements and continually evaluated for availability and effectiveness.

Goal 10.3: Wisconsin National Guard Support to Civil Authorities – WMD/CBRNE

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs-Wisconsin National Guard (WING)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 10.3.1	Develop and Use a Tiered Response to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Threats. The Wisconsin National Guard will strengthen and support a tiered response to WMD threats. The response will start with the quick-reacting 54th WMD Civil Support Team (CST). The Wisconsin National Guard Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) provides a follow on force with additional capabilities.	◌	Ongoing	The 54th WMD-CST conducts regular certifications completed both the Standardization Evaluation and Assistance Team Program (SEAT) and Training Proficiency Evaluation (TPE) in the past twelve months. The CERFP was validated in July, 2012 and has continued to build its response capabilities by participating in regular exercises. The Wisconsin National Guard continues to work with other Wisconsin Emergency Management and federal agencies (FEMA, United States Northern Command, National Guard Bureau, etc.) to ensure the tiered response plans are integrated at all levels.
Objective 10.3.2	Enhance regional civilian hazardous materials team capabilities. The 54th WMD CST will respond to support state and local authorities at potential WMD/CBRNE incident sites to identify agents and substances, assess current and projected consequences, advise the incident commander on response measures, and assist with requests for additional military support as needed. The 54th WMD CST enhances the response capabilities of regional hazardous materials emergency response teams and provides unique assistance to law enforcement agencies and other civilian counterparts through cultured working relationships.	◌	Ongoing	The 54th CST responds to approximately two to four no-notice requests and fifteen to twenty pre-planned events per year in support of local authorites. Many of these events are executed as joint operations with local HazMat professionals. The team also actively participates in the Regional HazMat Coordinators meetings and includes the first responder community in nearly every monthly team training exercise. Furthermore, the team provides technical training and assistance on a frequent basis to enhance the overall capabilties of of the HazMat community and maintain a robust network with the state's first responder community. The 54th CST has provided CBRNE Training to the new Wisconsin Hazardous Materials Response System Teams
Objective 10.3.3	Validate the 54th WMD CST annually. The 54th WMD CST will be evaluated annually to maintain a force package capability that is on-call 24 hours per day.	●	Completed	The 54th WMD-CST conducts regular certification and completed two major events over the past twelve months. November, 2012 the 54th CST successfully completed the Standardization Evaluation and Assistance Team Program (SEAT) from National Guard Bureau. In March, 2013 the 54th CST completed the Army North hosted Training Proficiency Evaluation (TPE).

Objective 10.3.4	Train and maintain a robust, capable CBRN Response Force Package capable of rapid and effective deployment. The CERFP provides resources in the form of medical triage, decontamination, as well as search and recovery. It may be supplemented by the WI-NGRF as needed.	●	Completed	WI-CERFP continues to build capablitiy in the areas of medical, decontamination, and search and resuce. The WI-CERFP trained additional personnel in confined-space rescue techniques. The unit conducted training at Patriot 2013 and exercised command post operations at the State Interoperable Mobile Communications Exercise.
Objective 10.3.5	Maintain Wisconsin National Guard coordination with federal agency partners in Weapons of Mass Destruction response and mitigation. The WING will regularly coordinate with the FEMA Region V Homeland Response Force (HRF), currently located in Ohio. The HRF has the capabilities of the CERFP, but is more robust in manning and includes an organic security force.	○	Ongoing	The Wisconsin National Guard maintains open and regular communications with the FEMA Region V HRF ensuring that all plans are shared with the Wisconsin National Guard Joint Staff.
Objective 10.3.6	Effectively use the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC) to assess WMD proliferation activity. The WING will actively support the WSIC with respect to its WMD proliferation activities. The WSIC is setup to enhance the capabilities of military, intelligence, and law enforcement communities to prevent the movement of WMD materials, technology, and expertise to hostile states and terrorist organizations.	○	Ongoing	WING Provost Marshal office shares information on a continual basis with the Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC) and the Southeastern Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC). The WSIC and STAC have provided Field Liaison Officer training to WING members. The WSIC and the WING Provost Marshal Office continues to grow and build that information sharing process by providing Field Liaison Officer training to WIARNG units in 2014.

Goal 11.1: Individual Cyber Preparedness

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Administration-Division of Enterprise Technology (DET)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 11.1.1	Develop a public information program beginning in January, 2012 that culminates with Cyber Awareness Month activities in October, 2012. The objective is achieved with the conclusion of significant and relevant Wisconsin Cyber Awareness Month activities and will occur annually.	◌	Ongoing	Governor Walker proclaimed October 2014 as Wisconsin Cyber Security Awareness Month. WEM, with support from several other State agencies conducted a campaign in support of the proclamation which included: • 2200 radio public service announcements • 150 TV public service announcements • 45 sponsorship announcements on Wisconsin Public Radio • Cyber security awareness ads on Wisconsin Public Radio, Wisconsin Radio Network and five broadcast TV websites
Objective 11.1.2	Partner with ReadyWisconsin to expand the available cyber information for citizen preparedness.	◌	Ongoing	The Ready Wisconsin (http://readywisconsin.wi.gov/) website is now tasked as the "go to" site for cyber information from the State of Wisconsin for organizations and citizens.
Objective 11.1.3	In conjunction with ReadyWisconsin and interagency partners, develop cyber challenge activities that promote cyber awareness and preparedness.	◌	Ongoing	

Goal 11.2: Cyber Response Capability

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Administration-Division of Enterprise Technology (DET)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 11.2.1	Evaluate options for the development of an interagency cyber response team.	○	Ongoing	DOA sponsors a general purpose interagency cyber response team that is formed with department and agency IT staff in response to a specific and identifiable threat or incident. UW-Madison, DOA, and the National Guard continue to collaborate on the formation of the cyber response teams.
Objective 11.2.2	Participate in cyber exercises to validate the functional capabilities of an interagency cyber response team.	○	Ongoing	The Wisconsin PSC, DOA, DMA, and WEM planned and participated a two day NERC hosted GridEx 2013. This was a North American wide distributed-play exercise designed to exercise general purpose interagency cyber response teams formed with department and agency IT staff in response to a specific and identifiable threat and incident.

Goal 11.3: Evaluate, Revise, and Socialize the Wisconsin Cyber Annex

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Administration-Division of Enterprise Technology (DET)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 11.3.1	Complete a review of the Cyber Annex's prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities pertaining to a significant cyber event.	○	Ongoing	Wisconsin Emergency Management formed an interagency team to review and update the Cyber Annex. The revised annex is currently under review for inclusion in the next version of the Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan.
Objective 11.3.2	Incorporate changes resulting from implementation of the National Cyber Incident Response Plan.	○	Ongoing	The Wisconsin National Guard briefed the Homeland Security Council's Cyber Working Group and provided the National Guard's input to the Cyber Annex.
Objective 11.3.3	Provide assistances and support to Wisconsin Emergency Management in the development of cyber incident specific checklists and procedures for command centers.	○	Ongoing	The Wisconsin Cyber Annex includes incident checklists.
Objective 11.3.4	Socialize the Wisconsin Cyber Annex with local units of government through the WEM regions.	○	Ongoing	

Goal 11.4: Counter Cyber Terrorism

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Justice-Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI-WSIC)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 11.4.1	The Wisconsin Statewide Information Center (WSIC) continues to work with critical stakeholders to improve cyber security coordination concerning preparedness, response, and recovery. The Department of Administration (DOA), Division of Enterprise Technology (DET) will coordinate cyber security measures focusing on computer networks, information technology security, operating systems, and servers. The Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) will investigate cyber terrorism and cyber-crime.	◌	Ongoing	In 2014, WSIC was one of six fusion centers chosen from the National Network of Fusion Centers to participate in the Fusion Center Pilot Program. The pilot program is being facilitated by the Center for Internet Security. The purpose of the pilot is to develop and roadmap to improve the ability of fusion centers to gather, receive, analyze and disseminate cyber threat information. WSIC also continues to work with a number of partners, both in government and the private sector, to ensure access to and continuity of information sharing on various cyber threats. Those types of partnerships will be expanded as new subject matter experts are identified.
Objective 11.4.2	Implement a sector-specific agency model for Cyber CI/KR risk management and response. The National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) includes the "Cyber Dimension"[1] as a special consideration for CI/KR protection planning. The NIPP also assigns sector-specific agencies for each of the eighteen CI/KRs and has established a Risk Management Framework. Section 323.01 (2) of the Wisconsin Statutes specifies that the role of any state agency is to assist local units of government and local law enforcement in responding to a disaster. WEM, in conjunction with the Wisconsin Sector-Specific	◌	Ongoing	WSIC has been following the direction of WEM and the CI/KR Sector-Specific working group they have established for the yearly CI/KR Data Call and Special Events Data Call. The WSIC is an active participant in this group, even though they are not directly responsible for any individual sector in the National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) or Wisconsin's equivalent response plan.

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[1] U.S. Department of Homeland Security. "National Infrastructure Protection Plan." Page 12. 2009 Available at http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/NIPP_Plan.pdf (Last Visited August 23, 2011). IBID. Page 3.

Agencies (WSSA), will work closely with DOA and state agencies to identify sector specific cyber threats, vulnerabilities, and potential consequences where state agencies could provide sector specific assistance.

Goal 11.5: Develop and Implement Information Technology Service Continuity Management (ITSCM) Plans for the Department of Administration and the Department of Military Affairs

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Administration–Division of Administrative Services (COOP/COG)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 11.5.1	Perform risk self-assessment in accordance with existing law and policy. Develop risk management recommendations for strategies to prevent interruption of critical computing services during a disaster response. This objective is achieved on publication of a risk assessment report.	◗	In Progress	Coordination for performance of a Risk Self-Assessment is currently in progress. Current strategies are being examined while in mid-stream SharePoint upgrade. Publication of a 2014 Risk Assessment report is currently in negotiation, but has not been scheduled at this time.
Objective 11.5.2	Review, update, and exercise the DET and DMA service continuity plans. Promote state and local government and private sector participation in joint COOP exercises. This objective is achieved on completion and publication of After Action Reports for, in sequence: a working group exercise, a tabletop exercise, and a functional exercise.	◗	In Progress	DET conducted a call tree exercise in the evening of March 13, 2014 which was able to reach 50% of DET staff within the first hour. An After Action review led to process improvements. DET developed an automated "Call Tree System" that was tested on October 23, 2014 which contacted all DET staff within one hour via text, email, or both. DET has a project underway to develop a "DET Disaster Response Playbook" that documents incident response protocols and procedures in enough detail such that in the event of disruption, DET staff with adequate cross training could assume key operational responsibilities during COOP operations.
Objective 11.5.3	Implement After Action Report recommendations within budgetary constraints and develop exportable Tools, Techniques, and Procedures (TTPs). This objective is achieved on publications of Wisconsin DET and DMA TTPs as a Supporting Annex to the State of Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan (WERP).	◌	Ongoing	Exercising, and therefore production of After Action Reviews, of service continuity plans is awaiting transition from legacy to modern formatting and plan management capabilities.

Goal 11.6: Improve Cyber Situational Awareness and Information Sharing

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Administration-Division of Enterprise Technology (DET)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 11.6.1	Establish a permanent liaison and information sharing relationships with: • USDHS' National Cyber Security Center (NCSC) • The MS-ISAC • National Cyber Security and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC)	◌	Ongoing	DET has a strong relationship with the MS-ISAC. Normal communications with the NCCIC and NCSC are via the MS-ISAC.
Objective 11.6.2	Establish a liaison with the state and federal law enforcement agencies for incident response.	◌	Ongoing	The Wisconsin Homeland Security Council and Cyber Security Working Group have active participation by local, state and federal law enforcement agencies, each of which conduct a formal meeting once per month and communicate through email distribution lists on a regular basis.

Goal 11.7: Develop Avenues for Ongoing Cyber Education

Agency Responsible: Wisconsin Department of Administration-Division of Enterprise Technology (DET)

OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE	COMMENTS
Objective 11.7.1	Establish a Wisconsin Cyber Challenge program in cooperation with U.S. Cyber Challenge Center for Internet Security, to identify and promote future cyber security professionals.	◌	Ongoing	Coordinated with Wisconsin Emergency Management and the Center for Infrastructure Assurance and Security to conduct basic cyber response training for Wisconsin Emergency Managers. • Essentials of Community Cyber Security (AWR-136) • The EOC's Role in Community Cyber Security (MGT-384).
Objective 11.7.2	Develop apprenticeship options with the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, Bureau of Apprenticeship Standards to provide alternate training alternatives for Wisconsin workers and employers in the cyber security field.	◌	Ongoing	The Division of Enterprise Technology deferred the apprenticeship pending evaluation of University and Technical College recruitment options. State IT and HR professionals are collaborating on a program to encourage the training of and promote hiring of entry level IT positions.

Wisconsin National Guard ChalleNGe Academy

The Wisconsin National Guard ChalleNGe Academy, located on Fort McCoy, is a 17-month program for at-risk youth (ages 16 years 9 months through 18) designed to intervene in the lives of these youth, producing graduates with the values, skills, education, and self-discipline necessary to succeed as adults. Academy cadets complete a 22-week Residential phase, during which the cadets can earn their High School Equivalency Diploma and change their outlooks and viewpoints on life and character. Cadets develop a Post-Residential Action Plan (P-RAP), a road map for their futures, with the help of staff members assigned to each cadet. In the Post-Residential phase, cadets implement their P-RAP plans working toward their goals of employment, education, or military service. Cadets come from all socioeconomic groups and backgrounds, but must be at-risk youth as defined by the State of Wisconsin. Traditionally, cadets are high school drop-outs, habitual truants, expelled students, or students critically deficient in credits. Cadets must be free of drugs, mentally and physically healthy, not on probation, and not awaiting sentencing for, convicted of, or have charges pending for a felony. There are no direct costs to the youth or their families.

Challenge Academy Successes (Classes 1-32):
- 2,889 Cadets have fulfilled program requirements and graduated into the Post-Residential Phase
- 2,451 of graduates earned a High School Equivalency Diploma: 84.8% Attainment Rate
- Over 3,300 Mentors trained statewide
- On average, graduates have performed 60+ hours of Service to Community

Residential Phase:
- 5½ months long
- Quasi-military environment
- Disciplined and structured
- Experiential learning
- Focuses on 8 core components:
1. Academic Excellence
2. Physical Fitness
3. Leadership/Followership
4. Health and Hygiene
5. Life-Coping Skills
6. Responsible Citizenship
7. Service to Community
8. Job Skills

Post-Residential Phase:
- 12 months following graduation
- Matched with a carefully selected, trained mentor to monitor a detailed Post-Residential Action Plan
- Meet regularly with adult mentor and put into service values and concepts learned at the Academy
- Monthly progress reports
- Actively enrolled in education, vocational training, or employed full-time or in military service

Starbase - Wisconsin

Program Description: STARBASE is a Department of Defense (DoD) educational outreach program designed for fifth graders and is meant to not only reach, but hopefully inspire, "At risk, disadvantaged and underrepresented" students to develop an understanding and interest in the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematical (STEM) career fields.   Unlike more traditional academic efforts, the program's cornerstone is a "hands-on, minds-on" philosophy where students not only learn about STEM concepts, but have an opportunity to apply these concepts themselves via experiments and activities. Classes spend twenty to twenty-five hours at the academy and cover subject matter such as physics, chemistry, technology, engineering, mathematical operations, and STEM careers. STARBASE Wisconsin is sponsored by the Wisconsin Air National Guard and has six full-time staff which includes a Director, Office Manager and four Instructors. They are Wisconsin state employees funded 100 percent by the Department of Defense. The STARBASE Wisconsin curriculum includes Aerodynamics with hands-on experience launching rockets; Physics with experiments using gas propelled racing cars; Engineering and Electronics by programming Robots and designing a moon rover using current industry design software. During all the class instruction and activities mathematics is highly emphasized and applied. The academy relies on military and civilian volunteers and resources to augment and customize the academy experience. Currently there are approximately seventy-six STARBASE Academies in the United States. Wisconsin received start-up funding in July of 2011 and launched "STARBASE Wisconsin" in April of 2012 in Milwaukee. STARBASE Wisconsin is ready to support 1,500 students per year in STEM academics.
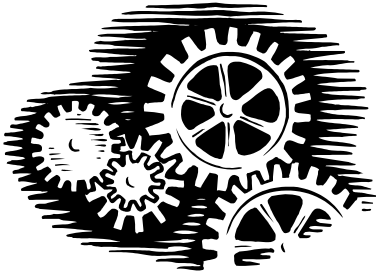
Why Milwaukee?: STARBASE's goal of reaching "At-Risk, disadvantaged and underrepresented" students led to extensive research comparing academic achievement and economic backgrounds of youth throughout Wisconsin. Whether we looked at academic achievement alone or in combination with economic background or racial composition, the Milwaukee metro area was highlighted as having the largest target population.

STARBASE Wisconsin Successes: The STARBASE Academy graduated 420 (226 males and 194 females) students from two school districts encompassing fifty schools between October, 2013 and September, 2014. The drop in student attendance was due to the program being suspended for a lack of federal funding authority and the need to train all new instructors.
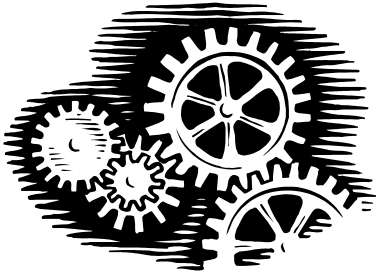
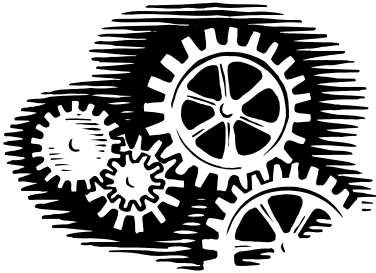# The Final Report of the WI Homeland Security Council

2011

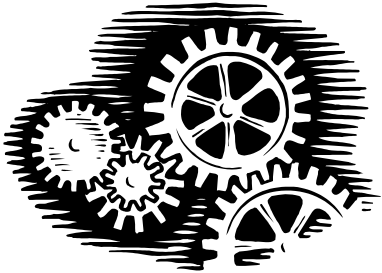| ADMINISTRATIVE EVENTS	EVENTS, ISSUES, OR TOPICS DISCUSSED
The Council is recreated by Governor Walker under Executive Order #6. Four quarterly Council meetings were held during 2011. The Council travelled to Milwaukee in July 2011 for a quarterly meeting at the City of Milwaukee's Emergency Operations Center.	• Marinette High School Shooting • Crisis Communication training offered by the Wisconsin National Guard • Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101 requirements • Cyber Threats and Trends • 2012 National Critical Infrastructure Prioritization Program (NIPP) guidance • Regional Counterterrorism Exercises • White Powder Case Studies • FASCAT Version 3.0 • Revised U.S. Homeland Security Terror Threat Levels • Radiological Preparedness: RAP Mission • Public Health Preparedness Capabilities: National Standards for State and Local Planning • European Union Outbreak of E. Coli Sprouts • Cyber Security at Wisconsin Dairy Farms • REAL ID update • National Emergency Alert Test System • Ricin Threats • Protests at the State Capitol • U.S. Immigration & Customs Service - Secure Communities • Vigilant Guard '11 Cyber Exercise • Wisconsin Unknown Substance Protocol • Threat Liaison Officer Program • New WEAVR System • Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8)

2012

ADMINISTRATIVE EVENTS	EVENTS, ISSUES, OR TOPICS DISCUSSED
The 2012-2015 Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy is officially released. The Council travelled to Milwaukee in July 2012 for a meeting and a tour of the State Traffic Operations Center (STOC). The "If You See Something, Say Something™" and WiWatch Campaign are launched.	• Drug Trafficking Organizations • 21st Century Biological Threats • State Preparedness Report • 2012-2015 Wisconsin Homeland Security Strategy • NEMA's Proposal on Comprehensive Preparedness Grant Structure • FY 2012 Homeland Security Grant Program: SHSP Risk Profile • National Level Exercise (NLE) 2012 • Updated Guidelines for THIRA and Preparedness Grants • Statewide Credentialing System • Update on Wisconsin's Threat Hazard Identification Assessment (THIRA) • Mobile Architecture for Communications Handling System (MACH) • Oak Creek Sikh Temple Shooting • Equine Flu Outbreak at State Fair • Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) • Wisconsin Cyber Public Information Campaign • "If You See Something, Say Something™" Campaign • WiWatch Campaign • Iron Horse Initiative • Type II Incident Management Team (IMT) • Salmonella Bareilly outbreak • Drought • WI National Guard's CBRNE Enhancement Response Force Package • Active Shooters • Wisconsin Crime Alert Network (WCAN) • Radiological Emergency Preparedness

2013

ADMINISTRATIVE EVENTS	EVENTS, ISSUES, OR TOPICS DISCUSSED
Executive Order #101 expands the Council from 13 members to 16 members. . The Council travelled to Two Rivers in June 2013 for a meeting and a tour of the Point Beach Nuclear Power Plant. The Council sponsored the First Annual Cyber Security Summit in October at Marquette University.	• December 2012 Southern Wisconsin Blizzard Response • Hostile Action Planning for Nuclear Power Plants • Active Shooter Study • "Evacuate, Hide, and Take Action" Procedure • International Travel Considerations • U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security's Fusion Center Report • Deployment of eGuardian Enhancement • Type II Incident Management Team (IMT) Proposal • Attack on Algerian Energy Facility • Presidential Policy Directive 21 (PPD-21) • "If You See Something, Say Something™" Campaign • Suspicious Activity (SAR) Annual Report • Telephony Denial of Service Attacks • U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security 2013 State/Territory Risk Validation • Boston Marathon Bombing • National Flood Insurance Changes • Unknown Substance Protocol • Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis Outbreak • Northern Wisconsin Wildfire • Fox River Valley Tornadoes • Continuity of Operations/Continuity of Government (COOP/COG) • Grant County Flooding • IT Infrastructure Resiliency • Enbridge Pipeline • Enterprise Cyber Security Plan • Los Angles Active Shooter Event

2014

ADMINISTRATIVE EVENTS	EVENTS, ISSUES, OR TOPICS DISCUSSED
The Council's Comprehensive Response Working Group (CRWG) was formed. The Inter-Agency Working Group, the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Advisory Group, and the Catastrophic Planning and Preparedness Working Group became a part of the CRWG. The Council sponsored the Second Annual Cyber Security Summit in October at Marquette University.	• National Health Security Preparedness Index (NPHI) • Extreme Cold Weather Response • Propane Shortage • Geospatial Information Sharing • National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) • REAL ID Program • Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis Outbreak • NIST Cyber Security Framework • School Safety and Security Summit • Type II Incident Management Team (IMT) • Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) • Boston Marathon Bombing • Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Corona Virus (MERS-CoV) • USDOT Emergency Restriction/Prohibition Order on the Movement of Bakken Crude Oil • Grid Exercise II (GridExII) • Human Trafficking Assessment • Wisconsin's School Safety Plan Requirements • Silver Alert Program • Ebola • 2014 Cyber Security Summit • CUSEC Capstone Exercise – CAPSTONE-14 • Comprehensive Response Working Group formed • Patriot Exercise 2014 • Cyber Hygiene Campaign • DOA/DET Security Awareness Training